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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Distress in Trade—Ferry Boat Collision—Gen. Twiggs' Swords—Recreant Police Justices—Ocean Mail Service—Drawback Frauds—The Spanish Gunboats—Stolen Bonds Come to Light—Bank Defalcation—Injunction Continued—Night Watchman Murdered.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The European steamship lines refuse to carry mails after the first of January for the sum offered by the Postmaster General, viz.: two cents per letter. Mr. Cresswell is now here endeavoring to arrange matters.

Mr. Cresswell declares his determination to carry out the provisions of the postal treaty with Great Britain at any cost.

INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Barnard sustained and ordered the continuance of the injunction granted by Judge Cardozo in the case of Alexander T. Compton, of the firm of Pardee & Co., against the New York Stock Exchange, in the matter of certain transactions in gold with one Foote, a member of the Exchange. The Court ruled that the plaintiff's property cannot be reached against his will, but by the due process of law and through regularly constituted tribunals. The Stock Exchange is a voluntary association of individuals unknown to law as a Court of judicature, and it can receive no countenance from this Court in any attempt to stretch its authority, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of a copartnership or in personam proceeding which have never been voluntarily submitted to its control.

DISTRESS IN TRADE.

The *Star* says there is great distress among the cigar makers of this city. One of the heaviest manufacturing firms has discharged at least one thousand hands within the past three weeks. Other trades and business are suffering in like proportion, owing to the unsettled condition of the gold market. The wholesale clothing firms, whose employes are numbered by tens of thousands, have almost entirely ceased manufacturing goods for future sales. The same is true of carpenters, bricklayers, joiners and others, thousands of whom have been obliged to leave the city in quest of work in other localities.

FERRY BOAT COLLISION.

The Erie ferry boats, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., collided with terrible force this morning midway in North river, between Twenty-third street and Jersey City slips. The Gould ran into the Fisk amidships, crushing in the sides and hull, the Gould having her bows badly stoved. The Fisk was towed in almost a sinking condition to Allison's ship yard where she now lies, and the Gould is moored at the ferry wharf at the Erie depot. None of the passengers were injured. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

GENERAL TWIGGS' SWORDS.

A motion was made to-day, in the suit of Rowena Lawrence vs. Benjamin F. Butler, brought to recover the value of Gen. Twiggs' swords and other property, seized by General Butler in New Orleans. The motion is to vacate the order of arrest against General Butler, on the ground that the taking was under the orders of the United States, and that there was no conversion. Decision reserved.

RECREANT POLICE JUSTICES.

It is understood that Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, in his annual message will unfold some facts relating to unfaithful police justices. In at least one case there is a very remarkable discrepancy between the actual amount received in fines, &c., and that returned to the city treasury.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

There were no signs of activity on the Spanish gunboats at quarantine to-day. Men are being recruited in this city for the various positions on the boats. It is now considered impossible that a departure will be effected before next week.

DRAWBACK FRAUDS

All the conspicuous persons implicated in the drawback frauds, the *Times* says, with two exceptions, have been taken as government witnesses. The latest addition to the number is Samuel T. Blatchford.

WATCHMAN MURDERED.

Thomas Hayes, a night watchman, while on duty this evening at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, New York, was shot by Edward Perry, a junk dealer, and died immediately.

FALSE REPORT.

The officers of the Kings County Alms House pronounce the report that they expelled disabled soldiers because they voted the Republican ticket a sheer falsehood.

BONDS RESTORED.

A bundle containing $6,000 worth of bonds, stolen fifteen years ago, was left at one of the police stations this morning, by a boy, who escaped arrest.

BANK DEFALCATION.

The *Evening Post* places the loss of the Merchants Exchange bank by the irregularities of cashier Oakley at $200,000.

THE WINNEPEG REBELLION.

Arrival of Gov. McDougall's Family at St. Paul—Their Statement of Affairs—The New York Filibuster Report a Fabrication.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 28.—The family of Governor McDougall arrived here to day from the north. They left Pembina last Saturday, and will await the arrival of Governor McDougall, who is expected to arrive in St. Paul next Friday *en route* to Canada. They deny the reports that Governor McDougall had anything to do with the arming of Indians or inciting them to rise in his favor against the insurgents. They believe the mass of the inhabitants at first favored McDougall, but that they were deceived and controlled by a few designing leaders, who misrepresented McDougall's mission and won them over.

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, commenting on the Red river news received from New York to-day, says: "The report that squads of filibusters are to be passed over railroads to within 200 miles of the British border is a fabrication, as the nearest railroad point is 400 miles from the border, and forced marches, with the ground covered with snow and the mercury ten to thirty degrees below zero, are not probable, and we would not advise the Winnepegers to rely upon any material aid from such expedition, as it may exist only on paper."

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 28.—River at a stand, with 52 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 39 at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—River falling slowly, with 11½ feet of water in the channel. Cloudy. Thermometer 39 at 6 P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, Pa., Dec. 28.—River on a stand, with about 10 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer at 38 at 4 P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., December 28.—River falling, with 7 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 at 4 P. M. S.

Steamer Leonora No. 2 Sunk.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—The Madison packet, Leonora No. 2, while making a stand, with 52 inches water in the channel, last night, ran into the wheelhouse of the steamer Mary Houston and stove in her bow, sinking her in ten feet of water. She can be easily raised. The Houston was only slightly damaged.

THE CAPITAL.

Suit Against B. & O. Railroad—Department Business Suspended—The Navajo Indians—Boundary Survey Between California and Oregon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1869.

THE CORPORATION VS. B. & O. R. R.

The case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, charged with obstructing public highways, was taken up in the Criminal Court to-day. It was in testimony that the Company refuses to conform to street grades, thereby retarding city improvement. The object of the suit is to compel obedience to municipal law.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

The President was in his office but a short time to-day. No visitors were received and no Cabinet meeting held. The clerks of the Departments were all permitted to leave at noon.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

The Indian Bureau has official reports from the Navajo Agency, stating that the Indians had received their annuity goods and presents of goats and sheep from the Government, which had the effect of strengthening the relations of peace.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Daniel G. Major, United States Astronomer and Surveyor of the boundary between California and Oregon, has arrived in Washington with the final report of this important survey.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamship Larifa, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

—Commodore McDougall has been ordered to the command of the South Pacific squadron.

—Nearly five hundred Chinamen arrived at St. Louis last night, on the way to Texas to work on railroads.

—Fifty-five thousand hogs have been killed at Indianapolis during the present season, which is now about closing.

—Rev. Father Dunn, of St. John's Church, (Catholic) Philadelphia, died yesterday morning, in his 61st year.

—The ice in the Hudson river give way in front of Hudson city, yesterday, and carried with it about fifty light crafts.

—A daughter of Nelson Whitney, living about six miles from Bloomington, Ills., fell into a well on Monday and was drowned.

—The funeral of George Peabody will take place at the town of Peabody, ten days after the arrival of the remains at Portland.

—Two Cubans were garroted at Havana on Christmas day, having been convicted of inciting rebellion among the volunteers.

—River navigation at St. Louis was fully resumed yesterday, and several steamers left for the south. The weather was clear and mild.

—A fire occurred at Manistee, Mich., yesterday, resulting in a loss estimated at $60,000. The Tyson House and a block opposite were burned.

—The Sunday School Superintendents of St. Louis had a banquet last night, at which the general interests of Sunday Schools were discussed.

—Prominent members of the New York city Union League have taken measures to place Mr. Marshall Jewell in a comfortable pecuniary condition.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., December 28 — Cattle; receipts 618; market inactive and last week's prices hardly maintained. Sheep and Lambs; receipts 3,235; market quiet at last quotations.

—Track laying on the Louisville branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was commenced on Monday night. Regular trains will commence running to Cincinnati by the new route to-morrow.

—Michael Dignan, a track repairer on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, has recovered judgment against that road for ten thousand dollars for injuries received while in its employ.

—Another of the gang who have been committing robberies along the line of the Erie and New York Central Railroads has been arrested, and a large amount of goods found in his possession.

—It has transpired that a number of Virginia sheriffs, appointed by General Canby, while military commander, are defaulters in sums ranging from $5,000 to $20,000, which they collected but are unable to pay over.

—A serious riot occurred on Monday at Searing, Columbia county, Ga., in which A. S. Hods and Elihu Adams were killed, and Dyah Hods wounded. Whisky was the cause, politics having nothing whatever to do with the affair.

—The officers of the fleet of thirteen Spanish gunboats anchored off the battery at Charleston, S. C., were entertained at a collation yesterday by the municipal authorities. The fleet remains three or four days, and expect to make that port their rendezvous. The frigate Pizarro and three gunboats were expected last night.

—On Thursday night of last week Steve Bennett and Tom Judson (colored) had an altercation at Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, during which the former was brutally murdered. On Monday night a party of masked men took Judson from the custody of the constable, carried him to the woods and shot him.

—Rumors of irregularities in the Merchants Exchange National Bank at New York prove true. A deficiency of $150,000 has been discovered, and further investigation is likely to increase the amount considerably. The names of the delinquent parties have not been made public. The bank claims to be fully equal to meet the defalcation.

—Thomas Coyne, convict in the Massachusetts state prison, under sentence for life for manslaughter, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, by throwing himself from the fourth balcony to the granite floor of the main passage way, a distance of thirty-eight feet. He fell upon the stove, crushing it in splinters, but received no serious injury.

—At New York, on Monday, Alice Dunning applied for a warrant of arrest against her husband, William Needham, otherwise William Horace Lingard, well known comic singer and mimic, alleging that he habitually abuses her, and that a day or two since he threatened to blow her brains out. The warrant was issued, but they both sang as usual the same evening.

—On Christmas Day a bloody fight occurred at Morris Lake, Minnesota, on the Lake Superior Railroad, between some Swedes and Irish railroad laborers, all drunk, which lasted about three hours. One Swede, name unknown, and James Brown, of Fon du Lac, Wis., were killed, and seven others seriously wounded, one of whom will die. About fifty men were engaged in the row.

—At Montreal, Canada, yesterday, Judge Coursal decided that the evidence of forgery against Caldwell was conclusively established, and ordered that he be committed for extradition, according to the terms of the treaty. Caldwell's counsel gave notice that they would appeal to the higher Court as to the question of jurisdiction in the matter. This will delay if not prevent the extradition.

—A dispatch from Virginia City, (Nevada) dated 29th, says: "Twenty-six distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Mariposa Mill. The water in the Ophir Tunnel Mining Company increased thirteen inches. At Steamboat Springs the water was forced through the earth to the height of twenty-five feet. Shocks were felt this morning and last evening. The mines are uninjured by the earthquake."

—The New York Court of Appeals has decided that a broker who sells out his customer's stock after his margin is gone, but without giving him notice of the time and place of sale, is liable to the customer for the highest price of stock down to the time of the trial, because the customer owns the stock, and the act of the broker is a wrongful commission. This was a test case selected by the Brokers' Board.

—The State Association of Superintendents of Schools convened in Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday. The state of the colored schools was fully discussed, showing the necessity for mixed schools. The State Teachers' Association also convened in their sixteenth annual session. Mayor McAuley delivered an address of welcome, and Prof. Engly, of Albany University, the annual address. Both associations are largely attended.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fire Panic in a Theatre—Eighteen Persons Killed and Many Injured—The "Times" Sees no Cause for Hesitation in the Alabama Claims Negotiations—Trial of Trauppman, the French Murderer — Inauguration of Constitutional Government in France—Church Disestablishment in Jamaica—Renewal of the Campaign Against Cuban Insurgents.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 28.—It is noted by the press here, with approval, that the new Austro-Chinese treaty forbids consuls to engage in trade.

During the performance at the theatre in Bristol last night there was an alarm among the audience, and in the efforts of the crowd to escape from the building eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

The *Times*, in considering the claims of the American Government against England, says: The case of the Alabama is the only plausible one presented, and even then the fault is due to Union cruisers for permitting her to escape to England, and therefore need not fear the resumption of negotiations or reference of claims to arbitrators.

The Peninsular Steam Navigation Company's steamer Araquippa, to ply between Panama and the cities of the west coast of South America, was successfully launched at Greenock this morning.

Dispatches from Vienna confirm previous reports of the entire suppression of the insurrection in Dalmatia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 28.—The trial of Trauppmann, for the murder of the Kinck family, commenced in this city to-day. The court room was densely packed with spectators at the opening of the proceedings.

The *Journal Official* announces the resignation of the ministry, and the Emperor's determination to accept the same. It also contains a letter from the Emperor to M. Emile Ollivier, requesting him to name persons who will associate with him to form a homogeneous cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority and resolve to apply in letter and spirit the *Senatus Consultum* of September 8th. The Emperor counts on the devotion of the Corps Legislatif to the great interests of the country, no less than on that of M. Ollivier, to assist in the task he has undertaken of putting into successful operation a constitutional *regime*.

The new session of the Corps Legislatif commenced to-day. M. Schneider was selected President by a vote of 190 to 40.

The Liberal Paris journals, commenting on the Emperor's letter to M. Ollivier, say personal government is now at an end in France, and the letter is the first chapter of the Liberal Empire.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 13, *via* Havana, Dec. 28.—The Government has officially announced the dissolution and disendowment of the Church in this island. One of the effects will be that many clergymen have to resort to manual labor for a livelihood. Government has abolished the private jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts.

CUBA.

NUEVITAS, December 25, *via Havana, December* 28.—The campaign in the Comquey district was opened to-day. Gen. Puella with three thousand troops of all arms marched from this place in the direction of San Miguel, Sibanica and Guaymaro. The movement, if successful, promises to make an end of insurrection.

ROME.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It is certain that in the questions thus far submitted for the consideration of committees appointed by the Council, nothing is said on the subject of infallibility. The Pope expresses the opinion that the members of the Council have no voice in the regulation of that body's proceedings.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The steamers City of Brooklyn, Hansa and Marathon, all from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 28—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92½; 5 20 bonds '62s, 86; '65s, 86; '67s, 83¾; Eries, 18¾; Illinois, 99¾; A. & G. W., 26.

PARIS, December 28.—Bourse dull—rentes 72f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, December 28. — Cotton: closed steady: uplands 11¾@11¾, Orleans 11¾@11¾. Sales 1000 bales. Manchester market dull. Receipts wheat in three days 50,000 quarters, of which 40,000 were American; California white 9s 8d, western 8s 4d@8s 5d, winter 9s 1d; western flour 22s 3d; corn no. 2 mixed 25s 6d; oats 25s 9d; barley 53s; peas 36s; pork 106; beef 101; lard 75s 6d; cheese 68s; bacon 54s; produce unchanged; naval stores dull.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Tallow closed easier at 44s 9d@45s; refined petroleum easier.

HAVRE, December 28.—Cotton firmer, sales at 136f on spot.

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—Petroleum heavy at 60½.

BREMEN, Dec. 28.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 66 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 28.—Petroleum firm at 15 mar bancos 2 schillings.

CINCINNATI.

Iron Manufacturers and the Tariff—Criminal Carelessness—Mrs. Wilder Still Living.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 28.—The iron manufacturers held a meeting to-day for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in reference to the reduction of the tariff on pig iron to three dollars per ton. The sense of the meeting was against such reduction. It was participated in by prominent manufacturers.

At Mount Pleasant, yesterday, a blacksmith named Duncan McDonald, in a saloon, playfully snapped a pistol at Thomas Corcoran and shot him dead. He had carried the revolver without a cylinder for several days and snapped it at people. He says he forgot the cylinder was replaced, being very drunk at the time. His character has been good as a peaceable citizen. He was arrested and gave bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

Mrs. Wilder, whose husband on Sunday, at Cheviot, attempted to murder, subsequently killing himself, is still living.

—The mystery of the recent robbery of the county treasury of Tama county, Iowa, has been finally unravelled. It will be recollected that Denton Camery, Assistant Treasurer, asserted that he had been knocked down, stabbed and otherwise maltreated and robbed of some $8,000. He has finally confessed that he committed the robbery on himself, and has restored every dollar of the money. Shortly after his confession Camery undertook to commit suicide by shooting himself in the bowels, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. Camery has hitherto been regarded as a young man of sterling character.

—The committee of citizens appointed to take into consideration the propriety of holding a World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1872, has decided that the project is not only feasible but practicable and desirable. Articles of incorporation for a "World's Fair Association," with a capital of about one million dollars, will be prepared for approval by a mass meeting to be held on the 3d proximo, at which time the arrangements for holding the Fair will be commenced.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

PANEGYRIC.

Remarks of James M. Cooper, at the Meeting of Citizens, Upon the Death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—This is indeed a solemn occasion. A great man has fallen in Israel. Edwin M. Stanton is no more. What affecting memories crowd upon the mind at the sound of that name? What perils to the Republic in the early stages of the war? What a noble consummation, and what a halo of glory surrounds the heads of those who have wrought out the nation's salvation? Mr. Chairman, I have thrown together a few thoughts, and a brief resume or synopsis of the principal incidents in the history of the noble dead whom we have met this day to honor, and, with your permission, I will now present what I have prepared for the consideration of the meeting:

It is right and proper that the citizens of Pittsburgh should come together to give some expression to the deep feeling of regret which has stirred the hearts of our entire community over the sad announcement of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

We are one of ourselves, our fellow-citizens, and it was among us, and here in Pittsburgh, that he first attracted the public admiration for his great qualities as a profound lawyer, while his pure and lofty character in all the relations of life endeared him to us as our friend and neighbor.

I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to pronounce the eulogy of this great man. That duty will no doubt, at the proper time, be confided to abler hands. Nor have I risen for the purpose of giving a history of his life or of his eminent public services; but I may fitly recall a few of the incidents of his distinguished career, especially those belonging to the province of the historian, or of those who may hereafter be called upon more appropriately to do justice to his memory.

From the records of the day I learn that Mr Stanton was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in December, 1815, of Quaker parentage.

At the early age of thirteen years he became clerk in a book store, and two years later entered Kenyon College, where he remained two years. He then commenced the study of the law with his guardian, Daniel L. Collier, Esq., and began the practice of his profession when he was under 21 years of age, and in twenty-three years he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Harrison county, and subsequently he became Reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1847, at the instance of the late Judge Wilkins, he removed to Pittsburgh, and formed a law partnership with the Hon. Charles Shaler, one of the most distinguished members of the bar in Western Pennsylvania. While a member of this firm he became the leading counsel in a number of the most important cases recorded in the books, including the great Wheeling Bridge case.

His reputation was now firmly established as one of the ablest legal minds in our whole country, and his practice in important causes, especially before the Supreme Court of the United States, was so large that he found it necessary to remove to Washington City. Meanwhile, the meantime, espoused for his second wife, the daughter of Lewis Hutchinson, Esq., of this city.

During a very successful and lucrative practice of his profession, he was in 1860 appointed to a seat in the Cabinet of President Buchanan as Attorney General, where he quickly discovered that treason and imbecility were at their baleful work, and that all the energy and force of his determined will, were required to defeat the machinations of the arch traitors by whom he was surrounded on every side.

All will remember the celebrated order to stop the shipment of ordnance from Pittsburgh to the South, sent by Stanton at this critical juncture, and the gratitude of our citizens, who were maddened almost to fury, and ready to proceed to any extremity to prevent the treasonable deed. This timely order saved our good name as a law abiding community, and it was wrung from the fears of Mr. Buchanan by the sturdy patriotism of Stanton, in spite of the fierce denunciations of Floyd, then Secretary of War, and his rebellious associates in the Cabinet. Well may it be said of Stanton, "Faithful among the faithless—only he."

At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term, Mr. Stanton resumed his professional labors; but in January, 1862, he was called upon by President Lincoln to accept the position of Secretary of War.

How he acquitted himself in his great office I need not now describe. It is a great and eventful theme. The record is deeply graven upon every loyal heart of the land, yet it was at the cost of his life, and children yet unborn shall learn to lisp the name of Stanton as one of the nation's martyrs. His herculean labors in organizing victory, involving as much as eighteen hours work every day, were a constant strain upon his powers of mind and of mind, and at last told with fearful effect upon his naturally strong and vigorous constitution, until at the close of the war Mr. Stanton was physically prostrated, and only a wreck of his former self, although his mental condition was still unimpaired.

Of his subsequent difficulties with acting President Johnson, who found it impossible to sway him from the path of duty in the bitter strife between himself and Congress, I need not recount the particulars. Suffice it to say, that he yielded his place as Secretary of War under protest, to General Grant, after a long and painful struggle with the President, but not until it was occupied by one the nation could trust. It is safe to say this difficulty contributed largely to aggravate the symptoms of his disease.

Very soon after these symptoms assumed a more alarming character, and excited the worst apprehensions of his friends. He partially recovered, however, and only about ten days before his death he argued an important case before Justice Swayne in his own sick chamber. This is acknowledged to have been one of his ablest efforts.

On his fifty-fourth birthday he was tendered and accepted the position of Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench, and his nomination by President Grant was promptly confirmed by the Senate with scarcely any opposition.

But his great career was drawing rapidly to its close. On the day following an unfavorable change in his condition occurred, and he continued to grow worse, until on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at two o'clock, the silver chord was snapped, and the soul of Edwin M. Stanton stood in the presence of his Maker.

A nation mourns his loss, and consecrates the memory of her faithful son amongst the brightest and most deathless pages of her history, and transmits his name and fame through all the annals down to the latest recorded time.

I propose, Sir, that this meeting of citizens of all classes, and without regard to party, shall give some suitable expression of their feelings upon this solemn occasion, and I therefore move the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and submit resolutions expressive of our sense of the magnitude of the nation's bereavement in the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The motion offered by Colonel Cooper was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. James M. Cooper, M. W. Beltzhoover, C. F. Von Bonnhorst, B. F. Jones and Wm. M. Hersh as the committee.

The able panegyric was listened to with marked attention, and reflected credit to the head and heart of its accomplished author.

Petroleum Items.

A well, known as the "Kathrina," owned by A. G. Myers, has been in process of drilling for some time in Forest county, fifteen miles from Tionesta. It has reached the depth of 250 feet without finding the third sand rock. The estimated depth of the oil bearing rock in that locality is supposed to be 1,150 or 1,200 feet.

The Cooper Farm, at Lawrenceburg, has been purchased by a number of capitalists to be developed into oil territory. Several wells are being sunk. The coal on it is estimated worth $80,000.

The Scott Farm, West Hickory, is looming up amazingly. A new twenty barrel well was recently struck.

The Arnold & Phinney well, on Kane Run, has been flowing at the rate of twenty barrels daily while undergoing process of sand pumping.

The Drake testimonial now amounts to nearly $3,000. But few of the places which are expected to be represented on the list have as yet been canvassed.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

Commissioners Appointed—Consideration of Overtures Postponed—The Ruling Elder.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met in the Fifth church (Rev. S. B. Reed's) yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Rev. Wm. M. Coleman, Moderator, occupied the chair, and Rev. Wm. H. Andrews acted as Clerk.

The morning session was spent in the transaction of routine business of no public importance.

In the afternoon several young men delivered sermons as specimens of progress, which were highly creditable.

The following persons were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly to meet here in May next: Ministers: Revs. James Grier, D.D., J. S. Turner and H. C. McFarland, Principals. Alternates: Revs. Thos. H. Hanna, D. Barclay and F. A. Hutchinson. Elders: Messrs. James Reid, N. Ballentine and R. J. McGowan, Principals. Alternates: Messrs. W. H. Stewart, Jos. Walker and R. Cummings.

The consideration of overtures on Psalmody, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, &c., was postponed till the second Tuesday of February next, at which time a special meeting of Presbytery will be held in the Second Church, (Rev. Mr. Hanna's) Sixth avenue, for the purpose of discussing them.

Rev. W. H. Andrews preached in the evening by appointment of Presbytery on the office of Ruling Elder. He chose the following texts as the basis of his remarks:

Prove all things. 1 Thess., 5, 21. The Elders which are among you I exhort. Feed the flock of God which is among you; not as being lords over God's heritage. 1 Pet., 5-1-3. He introduced his subject by inquiring, What form of government has God instituted in his Church? Episcopacy, Independency and Presbytery have, each at different times in the past and to the present day. The contest has been waged so fiercely that now, as in the past, some are ready to turn away from its consideration, doubting whether any system of Church government is of *divine origin*. He cordially subscribed a *modified* form of Presbyterian Church government because it is the most simple, secures proper representation to the membership of the Church; secures, in a high degree, equality among the clergy: and mainly because it accords best with the system of government, which God established in the Church under the former dispensation, and by which the Apostles and primitive Christians were governed, under the present dispensation. Dr. Lightfoot pays a high compliment to Presbyterianism, when he says: "Always, and everywhere in its spirit, Presbyterianism is opposed to lordship, and formed a law partnership with the Hon. Charles Shaler, one of the most distinguished members of the bar in Western Pennsylvania. While a member of this firm he became the leading counsel in a number of the most important cases recorded in the books, including the great Wheeling Bridge case.

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All will remember the celebrated order to stop the shipment of ordnance from Pittsburgh to the South, sent by Stanton at this critical juncture, and the gratitude of our citizens, who were maddened almost to fury, and ready to proceed to any extremity to prevent the treasonable deed. This timely order saved our good name as a law abiding community, and it was wrung from the fears of Mr. Buchanan by the sturdy patriotism of Stanton, in spite of the fierce denunciations of Floyd, then Secretary of War, and his rebellious associates in the Cabinet. Well may it be said of Stanton, "Faithful among the faithless—only he."

At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term, Mr. Stanton resumed his professional labors; but in January, 1862, he was called upon by President Lincoln to accept the position of Secretary of War.

How he acquitted himself in his great office I need not now describe. It is a great and eventful theme. The record is deeply graven upon every loyal heart of the land, yet it was at the cost of his life, and children yet unborn shall learn to lisp the name of Stanton as one of the nation's martyrs. His herculean labors in organizing victory, involving as much as eighteen hours work every day, were a constant strain upon his powers of mind and of mind, and at last told with fearful effect upon his naturally strong and vigorous constitution, until at the close of the war Mr. Stanton was physically prostrated, and only a wreck of his former self, although his mental condition was still unimpaired.

Of his subsequent difficulties with acting President Johnson, who found it impossible to sway him from the path of duty in the bitter strife between himself and Congress, I need not recount the particulars. Suffice it to say, that he yielded his place as Secretary of War under protest, to General Grant, after a long and painful struggle with the President, but not until it was occupied by one the nation could trust. It is safe to say this difficulty contributed largely to aggravate the symptoms of his disease.

Very soon after these symptoms assumed a more alarming character, and excited the worst apprehensions of his friends. He partially recovered, however, and only about ten days before his death he argued an important case before Justice Swayne in his own sick chamber. This is acknowledged to have been one of his ablest efforts.

On his fifty-fourth birthday he was tendered and accepted the position of Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench, and his nomination by President Grant was promptly confirmed by the Senate with scarcely any opposition.

But his great career was drawing rapidly to its close. On the day following an unfavorable change in his condition occurred, and he continued to grow worse, until on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at two o'clock, the silver chord was snapped, and the soul of Edwin M. Stanton stood in the presence of his Maker.

A nation mourns his loss, and consecrates the memory of her faithful son amongst the brightest and most deathless pages of her history, and transmits his name and fame through all the annals down to the latest recorded time.

I propose, Sir, that this meeting of citizens of all classes, and without regard to party, shall give some suitable expression of their feelings upon this solemn occasion, and I therefore move the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and submit resolutions expressive of our sense of the magnitude of the nation's bereavement in the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The motion offered by Colonel Cooper was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. James M. Cooper, M. W. Beltzhoover, C. F. Von Bonnhorst, B. F. Jones and Wm. M. Hersh as the committee.

The able panegyric was listened to with marked attention, and reflected credit to the head and heart of its accomplished author.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, December 28.—The equity list was resumed this mornidg. A number of cases were argued. None of them were, however, of public interest.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, December 28.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Sellman and William Seville, indicted for larceny, was taken up. The defendants were accused of selling hats from Pratt & Bennett's store, Federal street, Allegheny. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendants were remanded for sentence.

A. Levine, indicted for larceny, was next placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county work house for sixty days.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

179, Com. vs. Gerhard Johnston, 2 cases

The Grand Jury will be in session on Wednesday, December 29th, 1869. Prosecutors who have not been heard will appear on that day without fail, as will also the constables of the 4th, 6th, 7th and 16th wards of Pittsburgh, 2nd, 4th and 5th wards, Allegheny city, and McKeesport, Sharpsburg, and townships of McClure, Lower St. Clair, North and South Versailles.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Convention of Colored Men—Second Annual Gathering—What They Propose—Measures Instituted—Resolutions Passed—First Day's Proceedings.

The Second Annual Convention of Delegates, representing the colored people of the Commonwealth, commenced its session yesterday morning, according to notice, in the Avery Mission Church, Allegheny. This assemblage is called mainly for the purpose of considering the best method of securing the right of suffrage for the colored race, in addition to instituting measures calculated to increase their general prosperity and elevation.

The first convention assembled in Pittsburgh a year ago, and resulted in much practical good to the cause it represented, by setting at work influences and active efforts for the accomplishment of the designs contemplated, which have been felt throughout the State by the people.

The delegates assembled and were called to order at 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning, about eighty answering to their names at the call of the roll. A temporary organization was effected, with Rev. H. H. Garnett as chairman, and O. L. C. Hughes, Esq., of Harrisburg, Secretary.

Messrs. Stewart, Jackson, Woodson, Green and Williamson were appointed to receive credentials, and other committees on permanent organization and rules chosen, after which a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reassembled at two o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers:

President—O. L. C. Hughes, editor *Progress of Liberty*, Harrisburg.

Presidents—H. H. Garnett, Francis Wepttis, W. H. H Hunter, John Peck, Abram Cole, D. W. Asbury. Secretaries—B. K. Sampson, G. S. Woodson. Sergeants at Arms—George Washington Galloway, and Benjamin Goliah Sampson.

The nominations were unanimously approved, and the gentlemen named assumed the duties of their several offices.

Rev. H. H. Garnett moved the appointment of a general Committee on Business, to whom all matters should be referred without debate.

A lengthy discussion ensued on this motion, which was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Granville Sharp Woodson moved the appointment of committees of three each on Religion, Education, Politics, Wealth, Female Education and Labor and Industry, Statistics, said committees of seven on Address, and five on Finance. The motion was carried and the several committees appointed by the chair.

Prof. Sampson presented the report of the Committee on Rules, which, after being slightly amended, was adopted.

Mr. John H. Hanson, of Allegheny, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Rev. W. H. Hunter offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by signifying their willingness to accord to all the inhabitants, who have resided in the State the time specified by law, the right to vote and hold office, be it

Resolved, By the colored citizens of Pennsylvania, that it is our opinion that a State thus ratifying and confirming such an amendment, and notifying the President of the United States of such ratification, is bound in law and equity by all the provisions of such an amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That we appoint a committee to consist of (——) to urge His Excellency the Governor of the State to make a proclamation of the fact, and thereby at once enfranchise us.

The resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Brown offered the following:

While we look upon the approaching event of Universal Suffrage to be at no distant day, when the ballot box, that priceless heritage of universal liberty, shall be given to all men, irrespective of race, color or creed,

Resolved, That we regard it as one of the most glorious achievements of the Republican party, with which every colored man should be identified.

Referred.

Mr. Miles Green presented the following: That we, as a Convention, heartily concur in the recent action of Congress in relation to the Georgia Legislature, and we pledge our warm and earnest support to the Republican party and the present Congress.

Referred.

Mr. George Washington Galloway offered a paper as follows:

Resolved, That we organize a joint stock association for the purpose of educating the laboring masses whose circumstances have prevented them from attending schools.

Resolved, That this J. S. association assess fifty cents per month for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Educational Board.

Mr. Pulpress presented the report of the Committee on Finance, assessing a tax of one dollar on each member. The gentleman suggested the propriety of collecting the amount at once.

The suggestion threw the Convention into a state of considerable excitement, but, in the form of a motion, it finally prevailed.

While this idea was being carried out, Rev. W. H. Hunter, offered another resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Ex-Secretary of War, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, the nation has lost one of its most able sons, and fearless advocates of the principles of truth and right.

Prof. S. A. Neale, made a few remarks on the resolution, and suggested its passage without the formality of referring to a Committee. The suggestion was agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At half past seven o'clock the Convention reassembled, together with citizens in mass meeting in the auditorium of the church, where several interesting and practical addresses were delivered by O. L. C. Hughes, Esq., and other gentlemen. The attendance was very large and the proceedings spirited. The second day's session will convene this morning at nine o'clock.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Bright Times of Joy and Gladness—Substantial Public Improvements—New Buildings—An Academy Proposed—Death of Stanton.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Dec, 27, '69.

Since the rise in the river which has permitted the immense amount of coal lying in the valley to be got into market, money matters have looked up considerably and business taken a fresh start. Many miners who looked with dark forebodings on the approach of winter, with the prospect of a hard one and no work, have received employment, and the shadows that rested on the hearthstone have given place to joy and gladness.

Improvements in this city go on steadily and are of a substantial kind, being mostly of brick, stone and iron. The society of I

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120.

IT IS said that Mrs. H. B. STOWE has again postponed the publication of her book on the Byron matter.

THE Samana treaty will be laid before the Senate immediately after the holidays. The discussion upon it will probably involve the St. Thomas question also, and it is not unlikely that the House will again claim its privilege, in the matter of the requisite appropriations, in payment for either or both of the purchases.

IN OUR local columns this morning we present the action of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the question of freight discrimination against our grain dealers, merchants and millers. The basis of arrangement is liberal and meets with most of the requests of those for whose interests the conciliations are made, and while not affording the largest measure of satisfaction, it is by no means unsatisfactory, developing as it does the desire of those having in charge the affairs of the great corporation to consider the interests of our locality in the arrangement of freight tariffs.

A CINCINNATI PAPER has a fishy story, "by telegraph," from New York, that "the administration and leading Republicans" are thinking seriously of a scheme to commence the redemption of the greenbacks as early as in February next, purchasing the gold therefor with an issue of $300,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, to be authorized and sold at once, principally in Europe. Of course, it is to be understood that Mr. BOUTWELL has kindly consented to lay his own 4½ per cent. $1,200,000,000 funding bill on the shelf, and that the country could not possibly wait six or twelve months longer for redemption!

ANOTHER CUBAN RAID.

When Congress assembles, a desperate push is to be made, by the holders of the Cuban bonds—a score or so of jobbing politicians and hungry Bohemians whose dreams of wealth have thus far been most unhappily illusory—to commit the Government to some sort of recognition of the rebel belligerency. A resolution will be offered in the House, to be rushed through if possible and sent to the Senate, where this enterprising party fancy that they have secured some recent converts. To promote its success, they have already initiated their new raid in the usual way—by the boldest misrepresentations of the present attitude of the President and of leading Senators. It is therefore telegraphed from Washington that the President is to proclaim the recognition of belligerent rights on New Year's Day; that the Administration has decided on an immediate change of front, under the menaces of influential Congressmen; that Mr. SUMNER has come over to the war policy and that Mr. FISH is very near the same conviction. This is the substance of a story which two or three of the journals have dressed up, enlarged and adorned, each in its own way, until the public would scarcely recognize it as only one original fiction.

These people may cheat themselves, but they can deceive no one else. Their cheap insult to the intelligence of the President, and of our leading public men, will accomplish nothing. The Cuban fiasco is very dead—bonds and all.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

All that is needed, to convert the heavy and dark volumes of smoke which rise from fires made of bituminous coal, so large a per centage of which is composed of matter volatile at a comparatively low temperature, is to bring these unconsumed gases into union with fresh oxygen at a temperature high enough to set the combined gas and oxygen aflame. Fresh oxygen alone will not do, neither will increased temperature alone do; both are required. So much for the chemistry of the process.

The theory of consuming smoke is quite [illegible] lies in the mechanism of the furnace and flues; for unless this mechanism be extremely simple, however correct in principle, the whole thing will fail in practice; for the proprietor has often to deal with ignorance, carelessness, roughness, and sometimes obstinacy, as well as smoke.

We were told not long ago of a furnace somewhere in this neighborhood which thoroughly consumed its own smoke. We have forgotten both the name of the proprietor and the locality; but *the result was secured simply by an elongation of the grate bars.* When the mass of coal at the front of the grate is so far burnt that it ceases to throw off smoke, it, or a part of it, is pushed back upon the bars, and fresh coal thrown in front, the gases from which, *i. e.* the smoke, having to pass over the glowing and smokeless fire in the rear, through which fresh oxygen is perpetually rushing up, is turned to flame. And so the furnace is kept going constantly. Even immediately after being replenished with fresh coal, our informant said the smoke from the top of the stack of this furnace is hardly perceptible. Of course the grate in the rear of the front fire has to be kept well cleared of ashes, otherwise sufficient oxygen could not get through.

The principle is correct, and this is the simplest application of it that we have heard of.

STANTON

The New York *Tribune* speaks of Mr. STANTON as a "zealous Democrat until the breaking out of the war." This has been, we know, the general impression; but a gentleman, who is fully conversant with the facts, assures us that during Mr. STANTON'S residence in this city he invariably went, on election day, to a leading anti-slavery man and obtained a Liberty party or Free-soil ticket, went to the polls with it in his hands and voted it without saying a word to any one. He did not at that time, take any part in politics; and although generally regarded as a Democrat, did not feel himself called on to correct the misapprehension, but quietly and unostentatiously cast his vote in accordance with his political sympathies.

That he was regarded as in hearty and thorough accord with the anti-slavery men, by all the old Abolitionists, is not to be doubted; and his appearance as attorney for one of them, in one of the first slave cases tried before Judge GRIER in this city, shortly after the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850, showed that the crack of the slave whip, which was then heard in every corner of the land, had no terrors for *him*. He was, in spite of all that may be said of him, a high-toned, impressible, sympathetic man, and his impulses always led him to side with the oppressed against the weak.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks of Mr. STANTON:

> Here is a character who dies with a reputation that will live as long as our liberties, and yet with less of available incident to delineate his great deeds than has ever fallen to the lot of any public man.

We must regard this view as an erroneous one. There is scarcely any citizen, who was prominently identified with the Union cause, who is not able to supply one or more incidents of the most striking type, from his own personal acquaintance with the deceased, which shed the strongest light upon his mental characteristics and the depth of his patriotic devotion. There are scores, too, perhaps hundreds, of other citizens who have never been so prominent, but who, as old-time friends and neighbors of the Great Secretary, enjoyed peculiar facilities, during the war, for observing so much of his inner life as circumstances permitted Mr. STANTON to exhibit. And the reader of the remarks of the speakers at the public meetings in this city, the other day, as reported in the journals of yesterday, must have been struck by the variety of incident and anecdote, as much historical as personal, which these gentlemen were able to contribute to the stock of public information in that respect. We hear, moreover, constantly, of new points from citizens who knew him well, many of which are promised to us for publication. Time will speedily show that the emotional character and vastly extended public experience or Mr. STANTON peculiarly abounded in these sharply defined sayings and doings which, when the sum of them may be collected together, will present a collection of incidents perhaps more remarkable than have been afforded by the history of any other modern statesman.

RUPERT'S LAND.

The little rebellion in the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River, north of Minnesota, is likely to result in a dismemberment of the British empire in North America. This is a detached settlement, having no direct communication with Canada, and can only be reached through Hudson's Bay or through the United States. There is no practicable road through the region lying between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, which separates the Canadian Dominion from the extensive region which stretches from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean.

For more than a century all this territory has been under the sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose sole interest, policy and rule centred in the fur trade. In 1812 Lord SELKIRK established a small colony on the Red river, a few miles south of the head of Lake Winnipeg. The original colonists were principally Scotch; but some Canadian French, and half breed Indians attached themselves to the colony; and for many years they have lived there like a congregation of hermits, having very little intercourse with the outside world. Until Minnesota was settled their only commerce was through Hudson's Bay by vessels which came in from England but once during the short season of navigation. Since the settlement of Minnesota the entire trade of the colonists is with St. Paul and St. Anthony, by wagons of the most primitive type, being built altogether without iron.

Between the Red River country, or Pembina, or the Selkirk Settlement, or Rupert's Land—for it is known by all these names—and the State of Minnesota there is a fine open and level country, and good roads. Its commercial and social relations, therefore, are and always must be with the United States. Its political relations are now in suspense. A few months ago the Canadian Government appointed one McDougal Governor of this detached province; but when he went there the people, or a majority of them, repudiated the authority of the Canadian Dominion, and would not suffer McDougal to exercise the functions of his office; and having no troops to sustain him, he was obliged to lie on his oars till he should be either sustained or recalled. It is said that he attempted to organize a body of Indians to enable him to capture the fort which the insurgents held, and crush the rebellion. Whether that was so or not we cannot tell; but nothing of the kind was done, and now the little rebellion is beginning to assume more definite and formidable proportions. The Northwestern Republic is the high-sounding term by which Rupert's Land is now spoken of, and posters are to be seen in New York, and doubtless elsewhere, calling for men to act as *guides* in that great interior and almost unknown territory. The thing is working quietly; and probably without a blow it will be switched into the territory of Uncle Sam—first, of course, becoming independent. Very likely next spring will see a very considerable number of *guides* up there.

It is not in the power of the Canadians to stop this movement, for they cannot reach that country at all without passing through the territory of the United States, which, of course, will not be permitted. Great Britain will not contend about it; for the country is of no value, either commercially or politically to her. By nature it belongs to this country, and will as surely gravitate to us, as a tributary stream seeks a great river.

That is an extensive, beautiful, fertile, but cold country. It comprehends the entire valley of the Sascatchewan, together with part of the Red River, and Lake Winnipeg, which is nearly as large as Erie. It is said that the southern part is admirably adapted to the culture of wheat.

THE CANAL RING—TREACHERY ON FOOT.

By Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, it is provided, (Sec. 1) that the State may contract debts, direct and contingent, not exceeding $750,000 in amount at any one time, and that sum to cover the actual existing total of all similar obligations, "to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for." It is also empowered (Sec. 2) to contract debts, without limit as to amount, "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State." It is forbidden (Sec. 3) to create any other debt, except as above specified "by or on behalf of the State." A Sinking Fund is created (Sec. 4) for the extinguishment of the existing debt, and "no part of the said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied otherwise, until the amount of such debt shall be reduced below the sum of $5,000,000." The fifth Section of the Article says:

> "The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation."

It is thus manifest that the State can extend no loan of its credit, to promote the projected enlargement of the Erie Canal between the River and the Lake. The work, if done at all, must be done by a private corporation and by private means.

But another line of attack upon the State Treasury is proposed, by the ring of plundering jobbers, to whom we have already referred as having seized upon this enlargement scheme as an inviting field for their peculiar line of operations, and with whom rumor has associated one of our city journals, which has, of late, about equally divided its columns between the advocacy of that enlargement and the most abusive assaults upon what it has termed a corrupt ring of Republican politicians.

Until last year the State held certain third mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie railway to the amount of $3,000,000, which, although nominally a lien upon that work, were really worth much less than their face, the ability of the company to pay them being worse than problematical. These bonds were given in payment for the North Branch Canal sold to that company by the State. To free the Erie line from that incumbrance, and to promote the construction of the Mahoning extension of the Allegheny Valley road, the latter company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, contracted with the State for an exchange of securities, which should transfer these bonds to the Allegheny, receiving in return the bonds to the same amount of the latter corporation, to run twenty years from 1873, the same being guaranteed by both the Allegheny and Pennsylvania companies. The operation was a good thing for all parties, but especially so to the State, since it is thereby the gainer in an absolute security of the amount of the Erie debt, theretofore comparatively worthless. The new bonds, when made and delivered to the State, stand pledged already to the Sinking Fund.

The Canal ring now propose another "exchange"—that the State shall turn these bonds over, in advance, to the Canal Company, taking in return its bonds to an equivalent amount, secured upon the work itself as enlarged and completed. The Company would thus get a solid value of $3,000,000, but what the State would receive in payment for it would depend, for its actual worth, upon all the contingencies of the work. Aided with this sum, and with such private subscriptions as could be obtained, here, in Philadelphia, and abroad, the work would be done, first paying off the liens now binding the present canal at the price fixed by the owner, say at par. The profit to the ring is expected to be realized in the handsome margin, half a million or more, between what that lien is now actually worth, and perhaps may be contracted for, and the par price paid. To those parties, it will be a matter of no consequence whether the enlarged canal pays or does not pay; *they* will expect to be paid for their exertions in the mode here indicated.

This is substantially the programme of the confederates. It illustrates a ring of more compact proportions and brazen impudence than any of that imaginary congeries of political schemes which, by way of diverting the public attention from their little game, the confederates, through their organ, the journal which has been alluded to, have been assailing with so much abusive clamor of late. This ring includes not only the journalists, but a half score of decayed and used-up politicians and desperate jobbers of this city and vicinity, and a few members elect of the Legislature, including at least one Senator and several Representatives from the Western and Northwestern regions of the State, not from this county.

It is well that the public should be thoroughly posted in this matter. The Legislature will meet next week. The confederates have laid their plans for immediate work. One of them, a Senator, stands ready to sell out to the Democratic party—not only in the organization, but in the general control and direction of the Legislative business, which a Republican constituency elected him that he might faithfully labor to retain only in Republican hands—provided he can there by secure the success of this programme for plundering the Treasury, and of other pet measures which he has been notoriously advocating and supporting, with offers of such treachery heretofore. The ring are well aware that, exclusive of their own inside associates, they cannot get one Republican vote at Harrisburg for their shameful scheme. They are now playing their cards for the opposition support. To secure one branch of the Legislature, it is expected that Democrats will pledge themselves to pass the "ring" bill, for the plundering exchange of securities as above indicated. If the game is played out, according to the cards as now dealt by these people, the first trick will be taken, by that Senator's aid, in the organization of the Senate, and especially in its action upon the two contested seats.

We have no doubt whatever that the Senator in question has already sold out to the Democracy, and will deliver himself if nothing prevents. We invite the attention of Republican members to the matter seasonably. Before that Senator is admitted to any conferences of the party, let his hands be examined. It is understood that the ring has also secured partners for him in the House, and a scrutiny in that quarter is equally indispensible.

THE executive statement of the American case on the Alabama claim, as made by Secretary FISH to Minister MOTLEY, seems to have made a convert, even at home. The New York *Tribune*, which has been for a long time lamentably wrong headed on the Cuban question, has now the candor to say:

> Those who have denounced our high-minded Secretary as the slave of Spanish influences, the betrayer of American principles, and the destroyer of Cuba, might read his correspondence with profit. They might then be enabled to suggest to themselves why our Government has not interpreted the law of 1818 into justification of the premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and why it prefers not to risk the commission of such acts as might tend to destroy the morality of the complaint we have so justly, so earnestly, so feelingly made against the consummate wrong inflicted upon us by England * * * Both in his Cuban and English correspondence Mr. Fish has shown a steady ability which the admirers of serpentine and sanguinary statesmanship will have occasion to acknowledge.

THERE seems to be little doubt that Hon. Wm. Strong will be nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court in place of the lamented Stanton. He would have been selected for the vacancy on the resignation of Justice Grier if the President had not believed it due to Mr. Stanton's eminent deserts to proffer it to him. Judge Strong, indeed, only agreed to take the place of Attorney General in the event of Mr. Hoar's confirmation for the Southern vacancy, as a special favor to the President; and now that Hoar does not fill that vacancy, and that Stanton is called away from his new honors, there is nothing in the way of Judge Strong's selection to the circuit composed of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Should Judge Hoar resign, under the refusal of the Senate to confirm him, there is only a bare possibility that Pennsylvania may get the Attorney Generalship.

INTELLIGENCE is received from a well posted politician in Nashville, who says the Convention to form a new Constitution for the State of Tennessee, which meets January 3, will certainly adopt the clause granting negro suffrage; that the matter has been so thoroughly canvassed that there can be no doubt. More than two-thirds of the members of the Convention are pronounced negro suffrage men.

STANTONIANA.

From information received from Washington, we understand it is the intention of President Grant to recommend that the nation shall, as a mark of gratitude to the late Edwin M. Stanton, extend to his family such earnest sympathy and material expression of indebtedness, as his pre-eminent services in behalf of the Republic will render a duty as agreeable as it is unfortunately necessary.

There are various statements as to the worth in worldly wealth of Mr. Stanton when he died. His practice as a lawyer, before he accepted the position of Attorney General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, had ne ted him very considerable moneys, and he always lived here in good style during that term and while he was Secretary of War; so that when he lost the latter office, and it was proposed to raise for him a pecuniary testimonial, he declined it, giving the would-be donors to understand that he was not anywhere near to destitution. It is said that his house on K street is valued at $50,000, and that his life was insured for the same amount. He had a valuable law library, a part of which, his friends say, was sold within the past year. This is supposed by some to indicate that he needed the money derived from the sale; but it seems to be the general opinion that his family are left in what are called "easy circumstances." Mr. Stanton is reported to have been the main contributor to the livelihood of his mother, his sister, and her family, at Steubenville, Ohio, for a long series of years.

It is ascertained that just before Mr. Stanton left the War Department he sold the largest portion of his law library, which, in 1860, was the finest in this country, which is now believed to have been to get money to meet his ordinary expenditures, and that since that time a small property in Pittsburgh has also been sold.

Now that Mr. Stanton is dead, many people are unsealing their lips with incidents of his life, which his desires and wishes have heretofore kept concealed. Few people who met him in ordinary business knew to what extent he was literally a God fearing man, and to what an extent he believed in prayer. Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E street Baptist Church of this city, who preached here to-day, related the following interesting personal incident in the course of his sermon: About two years ago, while Mr. Stanton was holding possession of the War Office, and a voluntary prisoner therein, Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were very cordially received by him. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made you a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the saviour of our country, and I believe God has heard prayer on your behalf." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during the war, the services he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at that time; Mr. Stanton said: "Gentlemen, I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the common acceptation of the term; and when, during the war, I received discouraging dispatches from the army, I would lock my door, spread out the dispatches, and kneel down and pray to God to save my country, and then go and talk with Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Fulton then said: "Mr. Stanton, this is an interesting incident in the history of the war; am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now. Were this statement made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as his brusque way said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray did so, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

The Utica *Herald* says: He was inspired by a master faith. When a leading journal referred to him as the organizer of victory, he disclaimed the credit, and declared that the "arm of the Lord" led and sustained our armies. To his iron will was allied this entire trust in Providence. Ideas, faith, will, expressed themselves in unremitting detail of labor. While to grumblers who were restive under his strong administration, he replied he should never leave the post of Secretary "until he was shelled out," his toil justified the saying current during the war, that his department exemplified perpetual motion.

The Columbus *Statesman* (Dem.) says:

> The deceased had within a few days been appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. The great object of his life's ambition was thus attained, yet before a single official act had been done, death claimed his as its own. We believe, notwithstanding the arbitrary acts of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, that he would make a conservative judge, and that none would interpose protection of the law, to save the citizen from oppression, with more of boldness, than Edwin M Stanton. We said this during his life and its beliefe, makes us the more regret his death. We knew him in the better days of his life, intimately well, and we loved him much. He was a good lawyer, and would, in our opinion, have made a good Judge.

Of his action in the War Office, to his high praise be it said, while others made fortunes by swindling the Government, Edwin M. Stanton remained poor. His single virtue was honesty in money matters, and not even the shadow of a shade of suspicion ever attached to his name of appropriating to his own use a dollar of Government money. In the midst of venality, when surrounded by knaves who plucked the Government as the farmer's wife plucks the goose, this is high honor.

The Care of the Insane.

As the law now stands in this State, no person can be sent to an hospital for the insane unless upon the certificate of two physicians, after personal examination, which certificate must be signed and acknowledged before a magistrate or other judicial officer, or upon the order of a Court in the case of insane prisoners. After the person is received into the hospital upon these proceedings, any respectable person, who suspects oppression, or doubts the insanity of the person, can procure a re hearing of the whole case in open Court upon a writ of habeas corpus. These are some of the guards which the law throws around the liberty of the citizen in such cases. On the other hand, the health and safety of the patient himself are to be taken care of, with a view to his cure and restoration, the family of the alleged lunatic is to be relieved from the great anxiety and distress caused by this affliction, and society is to be protected against possible danger from the sudden and unaccountable fits of violence often exhibited by the insane. It should be borne in mind that our modern institutions for the insane are not prisons but *hospitals;* that they are no longer mere places for the custody of persons who are otherwise ungovernable or supposed to be so; that persons sent there are not regarded as prisoners but as *patients* suffering from *disease;* that the primary object is the *cure* of the disease; and that in these hospitals, as now conducted, a very large proportion of the patients *are cured.* Mental disease, however, like all other diseases, is in some cases incurable, and it is only in such instances that the next function of the modern hospital for the insane comes into play, viz: its invaluable advantages as a residence, providing the best means for the care of those who have lost the faculty of self-control. All these points are now provided for in the law of Pennsylvania.

A BOSTON letter says: Mrs. Scott Siddons is the latest victim in this vicinity. One year ago her advent into this city was the occasion of a sensation almost as great and much more select than that which greeted Jenny Lind years ago. Her readings were "the rage;" the gentry of Beacon Hill went mad over her; the aristocratic circles of Boston welcomed her to their homes, flattered and fawned upon her, while "the common herd" looked up to her as a divinity they could not approach. Last week Mrs. Siddons returned to us as an actress, and played —moderately well—to six of the poorest houses of the season. In fact the little audience were almost lost in the great Boston Theatre. To be sure they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, for the sweet face and lovely eyes won applause where the dramatic talent was lacking; but simple applause would hardly pay for the magnificent dresses she wore, or make amends for the cruel desertion of old admirers. It was not that Mrs. Siddons was not as handsome as before, or that she came as an actress instead of as a reader. "The rage" was over. She had had her day, and should have rested on her laurels.

A GOLD-HEADED CANE, "the wood of bog oak, which was submerged two thousand years before the birth of Christ," is being voted for at a fair now being held at Sharon, Mercer county.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.
It will cure the worst case of Asthma.
It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.
It will cure spitting of blood.
It will cure a common cough in a few days.
It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.
It will cure catarrh in the head.
It will cure laryngitis.
It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of d stressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say th an anything we can writ. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR. The [illegible] uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are interspersed with [illegible] pictorial illustrations [illegible] for the household and farm; humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is the most useful *and may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the nited States.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO PERSONS having BOATS of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, carts, drays or wagons, not having reported, you are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

Or they will be sold at the *Expiration of Twenty Days.*

ROBERT A. HILL,
de21 ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

BANK NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1869.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1870.
E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
de15:nr67

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock P. M.
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for 13 Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
A. LONG, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

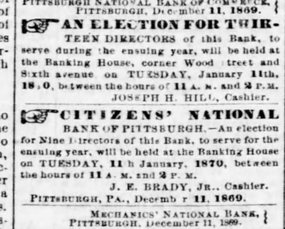
☞ MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business. The polls will close at 4 o'clock.
W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.
de23:nr9:30 6:13

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 57 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR 12 Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. DONNELL, Secretary.
de28

☞ IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
J. RUSH, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869. de20

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.
mh28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1869,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods,
Long and Square Shawls,
Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,
Waterproof Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Blankets and Coverlids,
Country Flannels,
Opera Flannels, &c.

A Great Variety of

FANCY GOODS

For the Holidays,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

FANCY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!!

TO CLOSE OUT

Balance of Stock.

Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Fancy Boxes,
Segar Stands,
Dolls, &c., &c.

DECIDED BARGAINS NOW OFFERED

To Secure Rapid Sale,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.
de27

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

No. 110 Market Street

Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkerch'f Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios,
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas,
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.

☞ Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO.
de13

DIAMONDS,

96 SANTA CLAUS 96

OPENS HIS PACK

ON TUESDAY,

AT

McFADDEN'S,

Federal Street, Allegheny.

DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all the makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES.
BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, antique and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased last week at the *LOWEST GOLD RATES*, and will be sold correspondingly low.

96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96

SILVER WARE. JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY

ORR & McCONAHY,

Jewelers,

114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

L. B. FULTON ..... O. J. M'GANN.

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND

BRADBURY PIANO, 7 1-2 OCTAVE,

Nearly new. Also, several pairs of

VENITIAN BLINDS,

All colors and nearly new. The above articles will be sold cheap, for want of room. Apply to

E. DeROY,

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.
de21:r53 TW

J. E. SWINT ..... J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done.
oct2:1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A FINE STOCK OF

BLANKETS,

Nice and Clean.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS.

Ladies' Fancy Scarfs.
Fancy Bags and Satchels,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Hose and Underwear,
Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
Gloves and Socks,
Neck Ties and Scarfs,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

An Extra Good Bargain in

LADIES' FELT SKIRTS.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.,

WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION

OF

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

TO THEIR

Wholesale Department,

Which is well supplied

With New and Desirable Goods,

Which they offer at

EASTERN PRICES.
de27

SPECIAL

HOLIDAY

PRICES!

E. R. GARDNER,

West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

No. 69.

17c., One case Side Stripe DeLaines.
17c., One case Wincey Cloths.
11c., One case Side Stripe Prints.
11c., One case Canton Flannels.

LADIES' FURS,

All Grades! Enormous Stock!
Entire Fresh Goods!
Only New Stock in the City!

Prices 25 Per Cent. Less than can be purchased anywhere, and Assortment second to none.

Cloth Sacques, all styles, special prices.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets, Low Prices.
Silk Plush, Astrachan and Velvet Sacques.
Cros Grain Silks, Irish Poplins, new.
All-wool Long Shawls, Greatly Reduced.
$5.00, All-wool Twilled Blankets, worth $8.00.
$1.00, Dark English Waterproof.
62½c., Bright 4-4 Plaids, been selling at $1.00.
Boulevard Skirts, all Colors & Prices.
Furs. $4.00 per set to $150.00.
de8:MWF

FURS; FURS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S,

181 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

McCORD & CO.
de10:q100-MWF

STANDARD TIME.

WE TAKE THE

TRUE TIME

BY

Transit Observations

Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.

J. R. REED & CO.,

Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

VENISON & OYSTER LUNCH.—CAPT. K. GALLISATH will celebrate his birthday

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
je16:d

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Collateral at lowest market rates.
Orders executed promptly and Sale of STOCKS and GOLD.
JAMES T. B[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 28, 1869.

Gold remains very dull and almost unchanged in quotation, the opening price being 120¼ declining ¼ per cent. and finally closing at 120. The payment of January interest has so far had no effect on the market, since the amounts paid out were trifling; but judging from the temper of the market now a considerable decline from present quotation is almost a certainty. The bull element in gold, although not lacking means, has nothing in its favor to assist an upward movement, except the reassembling of Congress on the 10th of January, and the hope that some big talk may be indulged in by that body of inflating greenbacks in order to galvanize business into some activity, which eventually must all end in smoke. We possess a more powerful stimulant for bringing about an unusual activity in all branches of business by using the idle gold in the Treasury and banks and the forcing into circulation of the large amount of gold hoarded by private individuals ever since it touched below 135 on the 24th of September last, by naming an early day for resumption. The Treasury now holds over fifty millions after all January interest is paid, the banks hold thirty millions more, together with what will be added after January it will amount to one hundred millions, and what is hoarded in the country is fully fifty millions more. The power this will add to the general credit by being put in circulation will more than double this amount in its effect on business. The decline in the gold premium will also require less of a circulating medium for the present business and an expansion of all trade must follow until our greenbacks are all withdrawn from circulation, or what would be better and help the smaller class of business men, the retiring of all national bank circulation and the establishment of free banking. Such a law would give elasticity to our currency and add to the prosperity of the middle classes, by far the most numerous of the whole population of the country.

Government bonds will sympathize with gold and decline in currency value with lower gold quotations, and the security of money about January first will also force large amounts of bonds on the market, at what ever they will bring.

Stocks will conform, and must decline, the more so since the holders of the speculative stocks are also holders of gold at high prices, and gold once be low 120 will make holders timid and force them to sell.

Money is getting scarcer in anticipation of a very tight market about January next and every body is preparing for it. Business more active.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 120¼; Silver, 117; Eighty one's, 118½; Five Twenties, 1862, 113; do 1864, 111¾; do 1865, 112¾; do 1865, New Consols, 114¾; do 1867, 114¼; do 1868, 114⅝; Ten Forties, 108½; Adams Express Company 61¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 58¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32; Reading, 99½; New York Central, 86¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 23½; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 83; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104⅝; Chicago & North Western, 67¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 82; Erie 23¾.

EXCHANGE.	Long.	Short.
London, per £	$5,90	$6,00
Paris, per franc	24¼	25¾
Berlin, thaler	90	91½
Frankfort, florins	51	52

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 120¼; United States Sixes, 1881, 118¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 112; do. 1865, 112; Ten-Forties, 108¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¾; do. do. 1867, 114⅝; do. do. 1868, 114⅞; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy Pacific, 108¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.

The money market was quiet and easy in the morning at 6@7 per cent. on call, and active towards the close at 7 per cent. currency to 7 in gold. These spasmodic movements of activity are due to the calling in of loans by corporations to pay January dividends, and also more of a glut of the money market. It is a remark about the nature of loans on call that the securities contain a general sprinkling of gold certificates. Prime discounts quiet at 10@12 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed $2,500,000 gold on account of the January interest. The disbursements are mainly for coupons. The books for registered interest not being ready, no payments on this account will be made until Friday. The Assistant Treasury is also paying semi-annual interest in currency on bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad.

Gold statement that H. B Claflin & Co. lost some $60,000 by Joseph, the Cincinnati merchant, is without foundation. The firm is acting for all creditors, and $60,000 represent the entire amount involved.

It is stated that the irregularities in the Merchants' Exchange Bank are due to the fact that Oakly, the cashier, has been assisting his brother, a tobacco merchant, recently suspended. It is reported that the bank cannot at the utmost lose over $150,000, which would still leave a surplus of $75,000 to $100,000, after paying the dividend. The bank holds securities of various kinds, which, if they are of the value represented, will cover the loss.

The commission of the Tennessee bond holders meets to morrow.

Sterling quiet and firm at 8¾@9. Gold lower—opened at 20¼ and closed at 20 Carrying rates 5@7 per cent. Clearances $34,069,000. Sub Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 120 1-100@120 15-100. Bids amounted to $3,290,000.

Governments dull but steady. Coupons: 81s, 18⅜@18¾; 62s, 12@13⅛; 64s, 12@12¼; 65s, 12@12¾; new, 11¾@11¾; 67s, 11¾@11¾; 68s, 14¾@14¾. Tenforties, 10⅜@9. Pacifics, 8¾@9.

State bond steady; Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 63; new do. 48; old Virginias, 47; new do. 51¾; old North Carolinas, 42¾; new do. 28½; South Carolinas, 84; Louisiana Levee Sixes, 64¾. The stock market retains the late features of dullness and steadines, one feature is indicative of the future is that while the "pools" are selling at ¼@1 per cent. below what the market calls, or 1 @2 per cent above the market.

Five Thirty Prices.—Union, 48¾; Cumberland, 25½; Western Union Tel., 32¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 61½; Wells & Fargo, 2¼; American, 58½; United States, 49; Pacific Mail, 47, New York Central, 86½; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 134; Hudson scrip, 81¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 117; Lake Shore, 85; Illinois Central, 131½; Pittsburgh, 83; North Western, 67¾; do preferred, 82; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 72¾; do preferred, 85¼; Wabash, 51¼; Ft. Wayne, 86¼; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 141¾; do preferred, 142¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; C. C. & I. C., 19; Hartford & Erie, 3½.

Mining shares dull: Quartz Hill, 76; Smith & Parmalee, 175.

Sub-Treasury balance, $88,892,447, including currency $7,286,947. Exports of specie last week $788,971, imports $15,504.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1869.

There is nothing really new or important to be said about the markets in a general way. Business, as is always the case during the holidays, is very dull, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained, and the sooner the better. Our merchants and manufacturers are now busily engaged in making ready for annual settlements, taking stock, etc. etc., and it will probably take two or three weeks to get through with this, and until the old year's business is pretty well closed up, it is not likely that there will be much effort made to do anything in the new one.

We have frequently adverted recently to the fact that Pittsburgh merchants generally are obliged to work on extremely small margins, and there is still bitter complaint being made in this respect. It is owing to a very sharp competition, and some parties willing to secure trade, will sell at or about cost; while others who refuse to do this kind of business, are doing little or nothing, as they think they might just as well take it easy, as to employ there capital and brains with no prospect of any return. Such a state of things is ruinous here, and so long as it continues no reasonable improvement can reasonably be expected. As we have frequently stated, competition is all right and proper, but when it decends into low and mean personalities it should be discouraged.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and if anything prices are lower; quotations may be fairly given at $2,50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull, and prices are drooping; we are reported as selling prime roll at 30@35; dealers are asking about 33c,—choice 35c.

CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

[illegible]00 per bushel.

[illegible]2—4@4½ cts.

[illegible]15

[illegible] may be quoted at 27½c for standa[illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—Q[illegible]. Small sales at 8@9c for Ap[illegible]. at 9@10c for quarters and 11@[illegible] halves.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—In better supply and the market is easier; we now quote at 35@37c.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—This is one of the hardest places in the country to sell flour on commission, as no one wants to buy a round lot. Dealers are not disposed, for some other reason or other, to encourage anything of the kind here, preferring to buy in the west, and they, seemingly, give the west the preference, even if everything else is equal. Prices are nominally unchanged, $5,25@5,50 for Spring wheat, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—There is no change in wheat, and the offering continue very meagre; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,20 for fair to choice Red. Oats steady but it is impossible just now at least to put prices up, as the attempt has been made several times recently; we can report 118 sks at 48, delivered—small sales at 50@52. Rye is not offering so freely and the market is steadier, though prices are unchanged, 95@1,00. Corn is scarce and the demand small—sale a car new shelled at 85. Barley continues very dull; sale 1 car No. 2 Chicago, at $1,00—60 day note.

HAY—Is firmer with a limited supply; we continue to quote from country wagons at $18@25 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the coops quote for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,50.

POTATOES—Very dull; sale 1 car load, sacked at 53. Small sales at 57@60.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens 12@14, and dressed Turkeys 18@20. Live chickens, 50@55 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—The demand is light and prices unchanged. Shoulders, 15½ for plain, and 16¾ for Sugar Cured. Breakfast Bacon, 21@21¾, and Sugar Cured Hams 21¾@22. Lard, 19c in tierces, and 20c in kegs and pails.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover seed at $8@8¼, and Flaxseed at $2,20@2,25. Timothy seed nominal at $3,50@4.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, and by the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1869.

The oil market is devoid of anything really new or important. As has been the case for the past two or three weeks, the trade generally is absorbed in making deliveries and settlements, and this will continue during the balance of the year. There is considerable effort being made to open up business for next year, but thus far it meets with little or no encouragement, as operators generally are not disposed to anticipate the future at present, and are not disposed to buy or sell future deliveries at present quotations. Manufacturers are now disposed to discourage that wild speculative mania, which has been the leading characteristic of the business during the year which is so near at a close, and to operate more in oil and less in paper contracts during the year which is so soon to set in.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller the month firmer, and this afternoon an advance of a ¼ was demanded. Futures weak and drooping Sales 4000 bbls December at 16; 1000 do at 15¾; 2,200 bbls spot at 16¾; 2000 bbls seller January and February at 12¾. It was rumored that there had been a sale of 5000 bbls of 42 gravity—in tank—at 16¾, though it was not generally credited, as 42 is no better for filling contracts than 46 and this latter gravity was offering at 16¾.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged. Sales in lots of 5000 bbls for December at 29½, January and January to March 30¾@31, and March to June 31@31¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

Fisher Bro 320, on account E. H. Long; L. B. & Co. 480 on account J. Gallagher; Brilliant Oil Works 963, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Wagner & Leech 483, on account G. S. Thomas; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Wagner & Lsech 240, on account B. B. Campbell; Fairview Oil Works 560, on account Lockhart, F. & Co.

Total.....3,126 bbls.

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Lyons & Co., 483 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

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Total.....1,306 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co., 324 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....324 bbls

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Union Refining and Storing Company 217 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total.....217 bbls.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The market remains languid yet firm for most classes of cotton and woolen fabrics. The only change of importance to notice to day is the advance in Utica bleached muslins of one cent per yard, prices having risen from 20c to 21c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Cotton firmer, with sales of 1,300 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour receipts, 4,583 bbls; flour 5@10c better on low grades, with sales of 9,800 bbls at $4,80@4,95 for superfine State western, $4,20@6,15 for extra State, $5,05@5,20 for extra western, $6,85@6,25 for white wheat extra, $5,30@6,15 for R. H. O., $5,75@6,90 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@8,50 for good to choice do.; closing firm; including sales of 4,700 bbls low grades for export. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at $4,50@5,70. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without change, with sales of 250 bbls western at 99c @$1 for free and the latter for iron bound, with no receipts. Wheat: 1@2c better; sales of 86,000 bushels at $1,17 for No. 3 spring; $1,20 for No. 2 and $1,23 for No. 3 do mixed; $1,32@1,35 for winter red and amber Western; $1,36@1,37 for amber State; $1,40@1,45 for white California; $1,45 for white Michigan. Rye dull. Barley quiet and nominal. Barley malt dull. Corn, dull and heavy; sales of 23,000 bushels at 91@96c for new South ern yellow; 98c for white Southern, and old mixed Western nominal at $1,09@ 1,10. Receipts of oats 600 bushels. Oats, dull and declining; sales of 16,000 bush at 61@62c for Western; 62@64c for State. Rice dull; sales of 20 tierces of Carolina at 6¾@7¾c. Molasses quiet. Sugar dull; sales of 600 hhds of Cuba at 11c. Molasses quiet; sales of 600 bbls New Orleans at 73@76c. Hops quiet; 18@20 for American. Petroleum quiet, 16¾c for crude, 29¾c for refined. Linseed oil quiet, 91@93c in casks. Spirits turpentine dull and heavy, 43@44c. Pork 50c; sales of 530 bbls at $29,50@30 for new mess, $29,50@ 30,50 for old do., $24,50@25 for prime, and $28@30 for prime mess; also 3,200 bbls new mess, seller January and February, at $29,50@30,25. Beef quiet; sales of 13 bbls at $5@13 for new plain mess, $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull and heavy; sales of 50 tierces at $25@28 for prime, $26 for prime mess, $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 70 bbls at $30@33 for new. Cut meats dull; sales of 75 packages at 12@12¾c for shoulders, 15@16c for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 29 boxes city long clear at 16¼c. Dressed hogs dull and heavy, at 11@12c for western. Lard is a shade firmer, with sales of 300 tierces at 16¼@ 17¾c for steam, 18¾@19c for kettle rendered; also 1,500 tierces steam, seller February and March, at 17¾@18c. Butter quiet; at 18@52c for Ohio. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool are firmer; shipments of 25,000 bushels wheat per steamer at 4¾d, and 1,500 bbls flour per steamer at 5d.

Latest.—Flour closed 5c better on low grades, with a fair export demand at $4 24@4 25 for No. 2 spring, and $4 25@ [illegible] winter red and amber western. Oats dull and heavy at [illegible]rn. Corn nominal at [illegible] western. Pork [illegible]oot; sales [illegible] may be quo[illegible] 27¼c for standa[illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—Q[illegible]. Small sales at 8@9c for Ap[illegible]. at 9@10c for quarters and 11@[illegible] halves.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—Cotton quiet, with sales low middling at 22¾c, and good ordinary at 22¾c. Wheat—red $1,10; amber $1,15; white $1,20. Corn $1. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Barley $1,20. Flour $4,50@6,50 for super to fancy. Bulk Meats: clear sides 15½c; clear ribbed do 15c; shoulders 12c; new hams 21c. Lard 18¾c. Rump Pork $25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Cattle quiet and firm at $3,75@4,35 for common cows, $5,50 @5,90 for fair to medium, $6@6,85 for good shipping steers.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose considerably during Monday night and yesterday, but was about at a stand last evening with scant eleven feet in the channel. The weather is again growing colder, and it is probable that, for the present, the rain is over. Mercury at 4 P. M., 38.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the packets. The Maggie Hays, Nellie Rogers and Glasgow were due last night, and will probably be found in port this morning.

The R. R. Hudson departed for Cincinnati last evening with a light trip.

The Mary Davage was making preparations to depart for St. Louis last evening, and if she did not get off last night she will go early this morning.

The Nick Wall, is enroute from New Orleans to Pittsburgh.

The new steamer Carrie V. Kountz, Capt. Vanhook, with Mr. W. D. Rogers in charge of the office, is announced for New Orleans to-day without fail, and shippers are requested to get their bills of lading in as early as possible.

Business continues dull at the landing, and the offerings of freights for all points have fallen off very materially within the past week, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement for the next week or two.

The Glendale will be the first boat out for St. Louis. She is one of the best boats in the trade, and is much improved in speed with her new engines.

The Julia No. 2, departed for Zanesville.

The Belle, Captain Richey, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to day.

—The towboat Mary Alice, in descending the falls at Louisville, about 3 P. M. Saturday, with about six barges loaded with coal, belonging to W. H. Brown & Co., Pittsburgh, missed the chute and struck the left hand pier of the main span of the bridge. The tow first struck a stone flat that had been sunk to build a crib, then doubled round the pier to the right and canoned on it. The barges broke their fastenings and piled one upon the top of another, but the towboat saved herself. We have conversed with several steamboatmen who witnessed the catastrophe, and they agree in opinion that it was more in consequence of the incompetency of the pilot than anything else. The pilot at the wheel, they say, was not a licensed falls pilot, but a man who usually takes W. H. Brown & Co.'s tows over the falls.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—A New Orleans special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: Departed during last night: Leonidas, for Cincinnati; Thompson Dean for Cairo; Antelope and barges, for Pittsburgh. Arrived—Richmond, from Evansville. A severe storm prevailed yesterday afternoon and Richmond, bound down, collided at New Texas Landing, early on Saturday morning. The Wagoner was cut into the hull up to her forward [illegible]. By the exertions of the crews of [illegible] boats the Wagoner was saved, [illegible]re to day. Nearly all the [illegible]o lives lost.

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directed.

—Captain Sam. Montgomery has gone to New Orleans to trade the Dexter to Captain T. P. Leathers and others for the Benda trade. The proposition is $40,000 and the steamer John Kilgour. The latter, if the trade is consumated, is to be transferred to the Louisville trade, in command of Montgomery.

—The Presidents has signed the bill passed by Congress, Tuesday last, to reimburse loyal owners of steamboats and other vessels taken by the United States army during the late war. The claims under the above bill amount to $40,000,000.

—A St. Louis dispatch dated Sunday says: Navigation still suspended. Weather clear, and considerable thawing going on. Ice in the river is growing softer, and it is probable boats will leave for the south to-morrow.

—The Belfont Iron Company, of Ironton, has contracted with the Pomeroy Salt and Transportation Company to deliver 8,000 tons of iron ore from Iron Mountain Landing, in Missouri, for $4,50 per ton.

—Captain Frank Batchelor says the cotton and molasses on board the Swallow will be little injured.

—The Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, passed Memphis on Sunday.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The new low-pressure steamer CARRIE V. KONNTZ....Capt. J. C. VANBOOK will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to de28 FLACK & LONGWOOD, GRIEST & PORTER. CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

Through Bills Lading via above Boat to Galveston, Indianola and Brazos, Texas, and Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, via Morgan's Line from New Orleans and by Konntz's and River Packets to Alexandria, Shreveport and Jefferson, given by GRIEST & PORTER, 93 Water street.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer ELEN DALE....J. M. HARE, Commander, James McCue, Clerk, will leave as announced above, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to de29 FLACK & LONGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The fine steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Will receive freight this morning for the above and intermediate ports. Will leave on THIS DAY, 29th inst. Apply to de28 CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

OILS

DIAMOND OIL WORKS,
H. M. LONG & CO.,
Office, DALZELL'S BUILDING.
fe13 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products.
Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT ST.
ab1:w30

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,
Room 17, Chamber of Commerce,
133 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
ap10

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for Elliptical springs.
Locomotive Engine, Machine Shop, Wiping, Sewing,
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.
Eclipse Sperm Oil,
Wool Head-Light Oil,
Oil, Tanners' Stuff- Benzole,
ing and Finishing Gasoline,
Oil, Harness Oil, Paraffine.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

READ! READ! READ!
CORNS
Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!
Perfect comfort immediately!
No poisonous medicine used!
No sore feet after operating!
Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully.
Frost-Bite and Chilblains cured in a few days.
Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.
Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.
de16:m99 D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.
Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most ecstatic expressions can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often times those who have in a slighting manner, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and who say they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. The medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very bad ulcerated and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has postgraduate of a number of years' practice, and is nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to reach all the things.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to get weight and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. For this purpose it is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanack, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be set engthened in order to do this either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the blood has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and it soon begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always compli-ated with Liver Complaint, and Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove the obstructions from the Liver, so that its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel without the mischief, and are warranted not to cont in a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One dose of these pills will convince the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the suffrings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician is located a speedy death. The use of patients in this advanced stage in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, with directions for treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis, or a book may be had by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

FOR WHITTIER CONSUMPTION, GREAT ALL PRIVATE [illegible]lass of cases result[illegible] BRONCHITIS, [illegible]nmunicles, [illegible]ently [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, such as will be free from the liability to be picked open by instruments of small size, without exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-Locking uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and interior construction or arrangement, are required; and Proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for the same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed, are required to be delivered, and accurately packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where the Mail Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Wanted

Several good active men to establish routes on GAZETTE. Good territory and profitable routes can be made. Apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

We ask forbearance from our readers in the First and Second Wards, Allegheny city, for not getting their papers earlier. The fault has been with the carrier, entirely, the papers being ready at the office before four o'clock each morning. We expect to have prompt carriers on these routes by January 1st, when we hope to serve our patrons with their papers before six o'clock A. M.

Officer Johnston, of the Union Depot Police, is lying at his home very ill.

The managers and stockholders of the Skating Rink are praying for cold weather.

Catharine Sadler had her husband lodged in jail yesterday on a charge of desertion.

Arrangements have been made for a reunion of Sherman's brigade at Massillon, Ohio, on the 31st.

A meeting of the Bar will be held this morning, at 10 A. M. All of the Profession are requested to attend.

Postoffice Delivery Boxes.—The much talked of idea of doing away with the postoffice delivery boxes appears to have been given up.

We have received from Mrs. C. Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue, the "Dovie Polka," composed by M. B. Beach, and published by Mrs. Blume.

Fined.—Mrs. Schwendler was brought before Alderman Nichols yesterday on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and fined $50 and costs.

A clergyman said in a recent sermon that the path of rectitude had been traveled so little of late years that it was completely run to grass.

Officer John Moore still retains in his body the bullet "Snibbs" Arnold loaned him in the terrible street fight two weeks ago. It will be removed to-day.

Officer Thomas Moorhead, who was shot in the head by the notorious "Len" Hartman, appeared on the streets yesterday for the first time since the encounter.

Personal.—Gen. James S. Negley, owing to the illness of his son, has been detained in Philadelphia since the recess of Congress. He is expected home in a few days.

The forthcoming annual report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, will show the company to be in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time in its history.

Changed.—Rev. J. C. Caldwell has resigned the pastorate at the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington, Pa., and accepted a call from the Soldiery Presbyterian Church at Williamsport, Pa. He leaves on the 1st of January.

Abused a Boy—Elizabeth Weitzel made information before Alderman Koenig yesterday, charging George Rosecamp with assault and battery. She alleges that the accused beat and abused her son. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—John Hoff was arrested and taken before Alderman Gripp, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery on oath of Samuel O'Brien who alleges that the accused beat and abused his sister. The accused was committed for a hearing.

Jail Warden.—Next month the annual election for Jail Warden will take place. Among the candidates we hear the present incumbent, Mr. Scandrett, and Geo. Hamilton, Esq., ex-County Commissioner, spoken of. The county prison Inspectors make the election.

Board of Health.—In February the new Councils will be called upon to elect four members of the Board of Health. There is at present a vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of David Holmes, Esq., and the terms of three members will expire in the month stated.

Sent to the House of Refuge.—Theresa Newmeyer was arrested yesterday at the instance of her mother and taken before Mayor Brush on a charge of incorrigibility. After hearing the statement of the mother, at her request, the Mayor sent the girl to the House of Refuge.

Like every other first class Ale, Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale sells freely. Great quantities of it are brewed and immediately taken off of the manufacturers' hands without delay or trouble. This is why it is better to make a good article, even if it costs a little more than an inferior one.

Practice.—We might as well begin at once to practice the writing of 1870, for the time is close at hand when those figures will have to be attached to every note, letter, bill and agreement constructed. During the first month of a new year a great deal of paper is wasted by the involuntary use of the date of the year whose corpse has scarcely lost all life.

Costly Lodgings.—John Marshall and Joseph Williams slept together in a stable, in the Ninth ward, Christmas night. In the morning, according to John's statement, he awoke to find his bed fellow and his pocketbook containing sixty dollars, gone. Alderman Taylor, yesterday, on his information for larceny against Williams, issued a warrant.

Ready.—Wise politicians of both political factions in Allegheny are now preparing for the municipal election for Councils by the innumerable candidates the coming year is getting extremely warm. The late meetings of Councils have been attended by a little array of persons anxious to serve the city in the various capacities. Members of Councils who exit with Mr. D. 1869 feel happy in their relief from this vexation.

Held to Bail.—Some time in August last a German woman, Christiana Negen, made information, before Alderman McMasters, against Wm. J. Poor, a young man residing in the Tenth ward, with rape. The accused kept out of the for until yesterday, when he was arrested. After a hearing before the magistrate he gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for trial.

False Pretence.—F. Brand made information before Justice Ammon yesterday charging John Williams with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The prosecutor is a store keeper at Beck's Run, and alleges that the defendant purchased goods from him to the amount of $75 by false and fraudulent representations. A warrant was issued.

It is currently reported that the celebrated Mollie Beach is to be turned loose from the mansion on the hill if she will leave Third avenue and move to some other ward, or Allegheny City. Certainly there is some law by which this woman can be tried for her many sins. If not, let the authorities pay her way to Chicago. Anything at all to get her away from here.

False Pretense.—Barney Kuntz made information before Alderman Koenig yesterday, charging Fred. Haid with obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that the prosecutor and Sebastian Haid had some business transactions with which the accused was familiar, and went to Haid and told him that Kuntz had sent him to get one hundred and twenty five dollars which was given to him by Haid. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Burglary.—Some time Christmas night a marauder entered the residence of Mr. James Orr, Rebecca street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, and carried off a silver watch valued at forty dollars. Mr. Orr was awakened about midnight and made a search of the premises but found no one. The next morning the robbery was discovered. The watch was taken from a nail upon which it had nightly hung for over two years, and it is supposed some one acquainted with this fact carried it away. No clue.

St. Peter's Church.

The annual Christmas celebration of the Sabbath Schools connected with St. Peter's Episcopal Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, took place at the Church yesterday, and proved to be an interesting and pleasant affair. Bishop Kerfoot and the Rector of the Church, Rev. John H. Egar, delivered addresses to the children, after which ice cream, cakes and confectionery of every variety were distributed to the scholars and others present. All appeared to enjoy themselves, and many will doubtless remember the occasion as one of the most pleasant in their existence.

WHO ARE THEY!

A Sensation—A Wife Elopes with a Young M. D. and Comes to this City—The Woman formerly a Resident of Pittsburgh.

About two years ago a young German tailor, of steady and industrious habits, who was doing a thriving trade in this city, met a young German girl, who at that time was serving an apprenticeship in a fashionable millinery establishment. The young lady, not yet out of her teens, was a most charming creature, and the young man, being rather prepossessing in his appearance, pleasing in address, and having a natural "weakness" for the fair sex, was favorably impressed with the young milliner, and cultivated her acquaintance. The acquaintance grew into intimacy, and he soon evinced an attachment for the young lady stronger than that of friendship, and the attachment proving mutual a love affair was the result. He proposed, was accepted, and a wedding followed soon after. He continued to work at his trade and his charming young wife set up a millinery establishment on Fifth avenue, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." After a short time, the husband concluded to try his fortune in the West. He went to Kansas, and settled down in one of the thriving towns of that young but flourishing State, and made preparations for his wife, who soon followed him. A room was procured and she again started in the millinery business, and the husband remained at the tailoring business. Fortune seemed to smile on them, but like all things of a terrestrial nature, this happiness had an end. An evil genius in the shape of a young physician from St. Louis, came into the town, when they were living so happily, and "stuck out a shingle" next door to the millinery store. The young milliner, although a wife, was like a great number of others, very fond of admiration from the sterner sex, and the young doctor, being impressed with her appearance, took advantage of her vanity. An intimacy sprung up between them, unknown to the husband, however, and a few weeks since the doctor expressed his determination to leave the town. He, having gained the confidence of the husband, as well as the affections of the wife, in order to the more completely blind him as to his designs, gave him a bill of sale for his effects, real and personal, and left the place. The next morning the once loving but now faithless wife of the tailor, was missing, and a most diligent search has failed to find her, in that locality at least. Subsequent developments, however, indicate that the guilty pair are, if not already in this city, on their way here, and if the young Doctor wishes to avoid trouble, he had better make his stay as brief as possible.

Miss Kate Fields at the Academy.

A brilliant and appreciative audience enjoyed a brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable experience at the Academy of Music last evening. The throng that filled the house was large, occupying all the available seats in the parquette and dress circle, and crowding to a considerable extent into the family circle. The lecture justified even a larger audience than that assembled. It was a most successful achievement. The subject, as our readers know, was "Out in The Woods." A most taking subject it was, when we consider that it was a sketchy, graphic recital of the experiences of the lecturer and three other "unsophisticated" ladies, in the Adirondack Mountains. The ladies constituted the "Black Fly Club," and the racy experiences they encountered were novel and delightful to the last degree. They boated through the vast solitudes in the silent watches of the night; they climbed the highest of the mountains, and by heroic endurance, brought to nought the attacks of black flies, midges and mosquitoes; they made the acquaintance of quaint denizens of the wilderness and enjoyed their companionship, and they fared sumptuously every day on flapjacks and maple syrup. All these experiences were told most racily; with admirable effect. The lecture throughout was sparkling with wit, and studded with passages of rare and poetic beauty. None who were present will soon forget the eloquent beauty of the descriptions of night in the woods, the impressive solemnity of the night and day deer hunts, or the exquisite tribute to the memory of John Brown which formed the finale of the lecture. The John Brown monument there suggested the lesson of the wilderness, the great lesson of freedom. Frequent and hearty applause greeted the lecturer, and at last all went away with a feeling that the evening had been most charmingly spent.

This evening Miss Field will lecture at the Academy under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and we predict another crowded audience for her. The lecture to-night will be in a different but equally happy vein. She speaks of "Woman in the Lyceum," and the subject will be handled with a freshness and vivacity that will interest the most indifferent. The great popularity of Miss Field was first won by her happy, original and racy manner of dealing with this subject. Her success will be repeated to-night. Go early, for there are no reserved seats.

Pleasant Occasion.

An exceedingly pleasant and interesting affair transpired at the office of the Jones and Nimick Manufacturing Company, on Diamond street, Christmas day, at which time and place a superb set of silverware was presented by the employes and directors of the company to Mr. A. M. Hill, the gentlemanly and efficient superintendent of the company's manufactory, a position he has held and filled satisfactorily for five years.

Mr J. H. Jones, on behalf of those interested, tendered the gift in fitting language, to which Mr. Hill, though taken by surprise, responded by thanking the givers for their magnificent present, and assuring them of his appreciation of their kindness. As an Eastern man, Mr. Hill remarked, he had always looked on that section of country as the home of his relatives and friends, but that now he could say, on looking at the faces around him, and the evidences of their friendship before him, that certainly *all* his friends did not live outside of Allegheny county.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hill's address, he severally received and returned the greetings of his friends. Short and appropriate speeches were then made by Messrs. Patrick Kearney, David Herbert, J. E. H. Foster and others, after which the entire company of near one hundred sat down to a generous lunch, where good cheer, good will and merriment closed the proceedings of a pleasant and memorable occasion.

It is a pleasing duty to chronicle incidents such as these, as they tend to soften the prejudices that are supposed to exist between labor and capital, and serve to bring about and develop an appreciative and kindly feeling between the employer and employes.

The beautiful and useful gift was purchased at the jewelry store of J. R. Reed & Co., Fifth avenue.

Gold Watches for All.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, the popular and enterprising jeweler and optician, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has on hand one of the finest assortments of fine gold watches for ladies' and gentlemen's wear ever opened in the city. They are of the United States, American and Howard manufacture, as well as imported articles of especially fine manufacture. The prices have been marked down to the present scale of gold, and great bargains may be obtained. Mr. Dunseath warrants every watch he sells to prove in use all that it is represented, an advantage which will be fully appreciated by purchasers. Parties contemplating making either private or public presentations can nowhere be better suited, a fact that is fully authenticated in the circumstance that nearly all the public presentations recorded during the holidays have been made with Dunseath's celebrated watches. An elegant line of gold headed canes, fine jewelry, statuary, music boxes, silverware, fancy and optical goods, will likewise be found at this first class jewelry house.

Accidental Shooting.

Christmas day, about twelve o'clock, Frederick Kaser, a young man, was standing on the sidewalk on Ohio street, near East Lane, Allegheny, when a revolver which he had in his hand, accidentally went off. The ball entered his right leg and lodged there. A number of companions were standing by at the time, some of whom carried him into a house near by, and summoned a physician, by whom the ball was extracted. He was then taken to his home in the Eighth ward. Though it is a very severe wound no dangerous consequences are apprehended.

Illegal Diversions.

Yesterday Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, issued a warrant for the arrest of James Grom, at the instance of Gottlieb Grader, who testifies that Grom picked a quarrel with him in a saloon in the Third ward, and then threatened to do him bodily harm—a direct breach of the peace.

Jacob Geisel, for striking Wm. Schmidt on the head with a chair, thereby inflicting a painful wound, and abusing Valentine Staley in a promiscuous manner, during a bar room row in the Third ward, was compelled to appear before Alderman Bolster yesterday, when he gave bail for a hearing.

Louis Blind and Joseph Diebacher, had interesting cross suits for assault and battery yesterday, which engaged the respective magisterial abilities of Alderman's Arent and Reuter. The legal business was the result of an illegal understanding, which occurred between the parties in a saloon in Reserve township. A compromise was finally effected in each case.

C. H. Pitts alleged, before Alderman Heisel, yesterday, that Herbert Hamaecher had assailed himself and his father with violent and abusive language. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of the disorderly Herbert.

Jeremiah Dittman was accused before Justice Heisel, yesterday, by Peter Schmidt, with visiting the Schmidt mansion with evil intentions and using very profane language toward the proprietor, for which disorderly conduct the magistrate issued a warrant, requesting Jeremiah's attendance at his office.

Alderman Taylor received yesterday the information of Patrick Bradley against Michael Rockett, for assault and battery—Michael having, it was alleged, struck Patrick with his fist. The case was amicably settled.

Samuel O'Brien made information yesterday before Alderman Taylor, charging John Tuff with striking his little sister in the face with his fist. Held to bail for a hearing.

Victoria Geis alleges Alfred Pearson struck her in the eye with his fist. Alderman Taylor has issued a warrant for the arrest of Alfred, who resides in the Ninth ward.

A Violation.

A case has arisen under the 54th section of the revenue laws in which a prominent bottling firm are charged with a violation of the law. It is not alleged, we believe, that there has been any attempt to defraud the government, and the facts in the case we think would indicate the contrary; but there are irregularities charged against the firm, of such a nature as to require the attention of the revenue officers. We will give the facts as we have received them.

It appears that about nine months since Riley, Barnes and Hobbs, maltsters and brewers, of Wheeling, obtained a permit from the Collector of that district to ship one hundred barrels of stock ale to *their* warehouse in Pittsburgh. The ale was shipped, not to the warehouse of the firm, however, as they had no warehouse in this city. It was shipped to the warehouse of Buffum & Co., who, it appears, are agents for the Wheeling firm, and where it is alleged said firm have a room for storing their goods. A few weeks since Mr Buffum called on Collector Dalis for stamps for one hundred barrels of ale. He was informed that stamps could be purchased by manufacturers only, and when asked what he wanted with the stamps he produced the permit for the shipment of the goods. The Collector thought there was some irregularity about the matter, and so informed Mr. Buffum, telling him also that he (Buffum) could not sell the liquor and hold it until the case could be decided. Mr. Buffum refused to show them where the ale was stored and a search failed to discover it.

Information was made before Commissioner Gamble, who, after hearing the statements of both parties, held the accused in their own recognizance until such time as the case may be disposed of.

Cain Slew Abel.

Canes are dangerous things. So are fire and water dangerous elements. Nevertheless all these are made subservient to useful ends, as our friend Mr. Geo. W. Hubley can testify. *Water* carried in all sorts of receptacles of Tin, Copper or Iron, made as only Hubley can make them, is both harmless and useful. *Fire*, as regulated and applied in his Fiery Furnaces, is a convenience, a luxury—almost a necessity—and as our friend is growing old and infirm with years and toil, he finds a *Cane* not an instrument of torture or castigation, but a staff to lean upon. And his attached foreman and employes, in consideration of his care in instructing them, his uniform kindness to them, and his habitual fairness in all his dealings and intercourse with them, presented him on Christmas Eve with a superb ebony cane, elegantly mounted with a gold head, with rich tracery and appropriate inscription. We were present at the ceremony, which must have been very interesting, as George is eloquent on most occasions; but on this, being taken wholly by surprise, it is said he was unutterably eloquent. We were more fortunate in reference to the supplementary exercises, which consisted of a sumptuous repast at his house on Monday evening, where the said employes and a few neighbors met, and where all engaged most heartily in discussing various savory topics, such as turkey, tongue, and oysters, with sundry and divers minor topics of kindred interest and flavor.

When, as time advances, Mr. Hubley shall require and receive other helps, such as crutches, or a carriage and horses, we hope to resume the subject and with our friends renew the *discussion*.

Pleasant Time.

A very pleasant time was had on board the steamer Covington, Capt. W. M. Claney, on Christmas afternoon, and one of those events transpired which always carries with it a deeper memory than words can express. It was the presentation of a magnificent solid silver headed cane, beautifully chased and engraved, to Capt. Stephen G. Rogers, Esq., (the Manager of Reed & McCloy's Marine Ways and Docks) by W. M. and H. Claney, the proprietors of Allegheny and Saw Mill Run Ferry. The Rev. D. J. K. Rine made the presentation speech in his usual witty and eloquent manner, when the recipient responded in an appropriate manner. The cane is indeed a beautiful one, and was gotten up by the well known jewelers Messrs. J. B. McFadden & Co.

Removed His Office.

We are sorry to see that F. R. Myers, Esq., General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., has removed his office to Chicago. He was one of the most genial and accomplished gentleman that it was our pleasure to meet. But since the interests of the great corporation, of which he is a most faithful and efficient officer, seem to require his invaluable services in the "Garden City," we most calmly submit to his removal, hoping that he will frequently pay a visit to our city. Wherever he goes he will make for himself hosts of friends, and whatever position he may be called upon to fill, he will discharge its duties with fidelity and ability.

Off the Track.

Sunday afternoon the Pacific Express, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while nearing Fort Wayne at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track by the misplacement of a switch, through the stupidity of an ignorant switch tender, who had attempted to change it and only half performed the job. The engine and train were dragged along the cross ties several hundred yards, but fortunately no one was injured except the engineer, who jumped from his engine and fell on his face on the ground, sustaining painful but not serious injuries.

Aggravated Assault and Battery

on Bozek made information before Alderman Egger, yesterday, charging Charles Monsberger with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that the accused, accompanied by two others, came to a saloon kept by Francis J. Karl, at which the prosecutor is bar keeper, and called for a drink. After getting their beer they refused to pay for it when they were put out of the house. They then broke the window and bursted open the door, and the defendant struck Mr. Karl on the head with a stone, injuring him severely. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Fire.

The fire yesterday morning, of which we published a brief notice, was in the upper story of a two story brick building on the corner of Butler street and Almond alley, occupied by Mr. Gribbons as a trimming store. The department turned out and extinguished the flames, but not until the upper portion of the building had been thoroughly ruined. Not much of the stock was burned, but a good deal of damage was done it by water. The loss has not been definitely ascertained, but it will range between $1,200 and $1,500. It is fully insured.

First Christmas Anniversary.

The First Christmas Anniversary of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Washington street, Allegheny City, Rev. J. G. Goetman, pastor, was held on the evening of December 24th. Various committees were appointed for completing the necessary arrangements for the occasion, and when the evening of the anniversary arrived, the decorations exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all who participated in the exercises. Prominent among the spruce decorations was a large arch in front of the altar, reaching nearly to the ceiling, tastefully arranged, from the centre of which was suspended a large star of various colors. Behind the arch there was a large Christmas tree, decorated with many gems, which glittered like so many diamonds amid the lights distributed on the tree. Festoons and mottoes of evergreen were placed on the side walls of the church, and every effort made to gratify the little folks.

Before the time had arrived for opening the exercises the house was well filled, and many of the infant school were crowded on benches in the isles. At least three hundred and fifty pupils of the Sabbath school were present, one hundred and fifty of whom belonged to the infant department under the very efficient control of B. Heckert, Esq., and Miss Mary Manspeaker. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, concert reading from the New Testament, short addresses, and report on orphan collections; and last but not least, a distribution of over four hundred paper bags, well filled with such things that delight the eye and gratify the taste of children. All passed off harmoniously and great credit is due to the committee and corps of ladies who so successfully labored to make this first Christmas anniversary (for it was formerly held on New Year's day) such a grand success.

(From the Health Reporter.)

Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the different depurating organs, and eliminating superfluous, unhealthy, and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions, we are not surprised at the great frequence of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of these troublesome diseases.

The vast quantity of poisonous matters that are eliminated through these secretions in a state of health if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to the animal economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause the danger is very greatly enhanced.

The various forms of Gravel, the Gout, Bright's disease, Nephritis, Diabetis, Cystitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the Renal system should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants are frequently liable to unnatural secretions of urine, and painful affections in voiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the inability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

We have had a number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who were relieved in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In fact so numerous have been these terrible mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urino-Pathology, and so many are the these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedy administered, that we are really astonished so little attention is paid in that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notions stand you from making application to us for relief.

The most of cases may be cured by a single course of medicine.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 Grant street.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House was filled to its utmost capacity last evening by a brilliant audience to hear Mr. Adamsin his new drama of "Enoch Arden." The plot of Tennyson's romantic poem, upon which the drama is founded, is well presented, and all who have ever had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Adams on the stage know how well and faithfully he maintains the title rôle. The piece will be repeated this evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Large audiences is the order at the Pittsburgh Theatre this week as usual. There are a number of brilliant stars at the establishment, who will remain and appear at every entertainment during the week, including the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The spacious hall in the basement of St. Paul's Catherdral was filled last evening with visisors to the fair, and it was quite evident that they enjoyed themselves. The fair thus far has been a complete success in every respect.

Practical Firm.

In engaging workmen it is always the safest and best policy to engage those who have a practical knowledge of the business or trade which they represent. Often inferior hands are engaged, and the same price paid for the work, when afterwards it has to be gone over again. To avoid this in the line of gas fitting, steam fitting or plumbing in all its branches, we can commend to our readers Messrs. Fulton & McGann, practical men, whose establishment is located on Fifth avenue, near High street. All work accomplished by these gentlemen is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the price paid for it will be refunded. The best evidence of their superiority is in the fact of their success. They have also on hand everything in their trade, lead pipes, gas fixtures, sinks, bath tubs, &c., &c. Jobbing is promptly attended to, and at the lowest rates. Give them a call.

A Crowded Place.—Last evening an immense throng poured in and out of Youngson's sumptuous confectionary establishment, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, but notwithstanding their immense sales, a full stock of everything in the sweetmeat and confectionary line will be found there to-day.

What could be more elegant or appropriate as a present for a lady than one of those handsome Cabas, to be had at Loebler's No. 104 Wood street. They combine beauty with utility and so are especially valuable. Those who have not made choice of a present, should call at 104 Wood street and get one of them.

Chincoteague and Onancock Cove Oysters, only $6 per barrel. Enquire for Marshall's Oyster's, at Steel & Bro.'s, Third Avenue, near Smithfield. 100 barrels just arrivrd.

Bows, Ties, Suspenders, all new holiday goods, at Macrum & Carlisle's 27 Fifth avenue.

Trimmings, hosiery, gloves, laces, silks, satins, and an innumerable variety of fancy articles and notions for the holidays at Moorhead's popular establishment, No. 81 Market street. Remember to call there to-day and get a present for your friend.

100 Barrels Shell Oysters.—Onancock Coves and Chincoteague Plants, received this day. Price only $6.00. Quality guaranteed in all cases.

STEEL & BRO.,
Third avenue.

Toys, Dolls, and many fancy articles for Christmas, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Oysters, Game, Fish and Venison, together with all the concomitants of a Christmas feast, at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office.

Secret of Beauty.—The ladies of Europe use no other preparation than the Milk of Violets, and to this they owe their beauty. Sold by all druggists. V. W. Brinckerhoff; N. Y., sole agent or U. S.

One of the most attractive places in the city to-day will be Holtzheimer's "Continental," Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters.—Fresh arrival at Steel & Bro.'s, at $6 per barrel.

Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes for presents, Macrum & Carlisle, 27 Fifth avenue.

Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street.

Steel & Bro. have just received a stock of fresh Chincoteague Shell Oysters, at $6 per barrel.

Fifteenth Ward School Examination.

A very interesting examination of the pupils of the Fifteenth ward (Lawrence sub School District) was held at the school rooms, corner of Thirty-seventh and Charlotte streets, on last Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d, which exhibited a marked improvement in the progress of the pupils, and taking into consideration the great disadvantages under which they labor for want of proper room accommodations, reflected great credit on the teachers and pupils. On Friday, the 24th, by order of the School Board, prizes were distributed among the children, giving general satisfaction to the little ones.

The present Board of Directors deserve great praise for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the school interests of the district during the past year. We understand that various needed and extensive improvements in the building are under contemplation and will shortly be pushed through vigorously during the coming year, which, when completed, will make the school second to none in the country.

The stockholders of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, of Western Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that an election for twenty Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, January 12th, A. D. 1870, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the President.

TF A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.—The celebrated Chincoteague and Anancock (Va.) Oysters are received fresh and direct from their native waters every Monday and Thursday. Quality guaranteed, and sold at the unprecedented low price of $6 per barrel. Call at once at

STEEL & Bro.'s,
tf. Third street, near Smithfield.

Fresh Arrival of Chincotaegue Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s to-day, which are selling at $6 per barrel.

Real Fine Lace Goods for holiday presents at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s. Fresh arrival to-day at $6 per barrel. Third avenue, near Smithfield street.

For a gentleman's present, call at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street, near Penn, and get one of those fine silk neckties, the latest novelty.

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Scarfs, &c., for the Holidays, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Classical Works, School Books, etc., Black, Blue, Violet and Carmine Inks, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

Leave your measure at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street, for one of his business suits. Price, quality and style will suit you.

Elegant new styles Jewelry, just opened at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Fine Clothing of the latest fashionable material and make up at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth (St. Clair) street.

Shell Oysters only $6 per barrel at Steel & Bro.'s. Quality guaranteed.

Don't Fail to drop in at the Continental to-day. There is nothing in the edible line which will not be at your service.

Gloves, Hose and other useful articles for gifts, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

A Large Stock of Toy Books for the Holidays, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

The Practical Stair Builder, at Egan's, 41 Fifth avenue.

Carpenter's New Guide, at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

Christmas Oysters $6 per barrel at Steel & Bro.'s.

MARRIED:

HORNER—HORNER—On Friday evening, December 24, 1869, by Rev. D. M. Rinter, ELIAS BENTON HORNER, of John town, to Miss FLORENCE M. HORNER of Allegheny City, Pa. No cards.

[Johnstown papers please copy.]

ADAMS—YOUNG—By Rev. W. E. Krebs, Mr. E. J. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss ANNIE R. YOUNG, of Pittsburgh.

OWENS—PRYCE—On Tuesday, November 23, 1869 at the residence of the bride's parents, Ebensburg, Pa., by Rev. T. R. Jones, EVAN OWENS, Esq., of Allegheny, to LIZZIE A. PRYCE, of Ebensburg, Pa.

UNDERTAKERS

S. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Cloths of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE keepers, SANDUSKY STREET AND CITY AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $2 to $100. Hearses and Carriages furnished. Also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 424 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED!

NO HUMBUG!

MRS. S. C. ROBB,

No. 91 Federal Street,

IS PAYING SILVER IN CHANGE!

New Millinery,
New Lace Goods,
New Ribbon Bows,
New Jewelry.

And all kinds of FANCY LADIES' GOODS. Come and get papers full of Goods and pockets full of silver, at

91 Federal Street, Allegheny.
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JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBIT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office, 882 PENN STREET.
Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Street
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FALL AND WINTER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,
Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Would do well to stop in and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at
W. G. DUNSEATH'S,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
de14 56 FIFTH AVENUE.

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY,
(Keystone Bank Building, Liberty street.) Winter Term begins on MONDAY, January 3d. Circulars to be had from the Principal.
de20:7d7 REV. T. L. BELLAM.

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